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Exponents and Polynomials

The amount A of a radioactive substance remaining after time t can be found using the formula $A = A_0(0.5)^{t/n}$, where A_0 represents the original amount of radioactive material and n is the half-life given in the same units of time as t . If the half-life of radioactive carbon 14 is 5,770 years, how much radioactive carbon 14 will remain after 11,540 years if we start with 100 grams?



3-1 ■ Properties of exponents

Exponential form

In chapter 1, we discussed exponents as related to real numbers. Since variables are symbols for real numbers, we shall now apply the properties of exponents to them. The expression a^3 (read “ a to the third power”) is called the **exponential form** of the product

$$a \cdot a \cdot a$$

We call a the **base** and 3 the **exponent**.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \text{Exponent} & & & \\ & \downarrow & & & \\ \text{Exponential form} & \rightarrow & 4^3 & = & 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 64 & \text{Standard form} \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ & \text{Base} & & \text{3 factors of 4} & \end{array}$$

Definition of exponents

$$a^n = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdots a}_{n \text{ factors of } a}$$

where n is a positive integer.

Concept

The exponent tells us how many times the base is used as a factor in an indicated product.

Note An exponent acts only on the symbol immediately to its left. That is, in xy^3 , the exponent 3 applies only to the base y , whereas $(xy)^3$ would mean the exponent applies to both the x and the y .

■ Example 3-1 A

Write each expression in exponential form and identify the base and the exponent.

1. $x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x = x^4$ Base x , exponent 4
2. $4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 4^3$ Base 4, exponent 3
3. $(x^2 + y)(x^2 + y)(x^2 + y) = (x^2 + y)^3$ Base $(x^2 + y)$, exponent 3
4. $(-3) \cdot (-3) \cdot (-3) \cdot (-3) = (-3)^4$ Base -3 , exponent 4
5. $-(3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3) = -3^4$ Base 3, exponent 4

Note In examples 4 and 5, we review the ideas of exponents related to signed numbers. Recall that $(-3)^4 = 81$, whereas $-3^4 = -81$.

► **Quick check** Write $(-5) \cdot (-5) \cdot (-5)$ in exponential form and identify the base and the exponent. ■

Product property of exponents

Consider the indicated product of $a^2 \cdot a^3$. If we rewrite a^2 and a^3 by using the definition of exponents, we have

$$a^2 \cdot a^3 = \overbrace{a \cdot a}^{a^2} \cdot \overbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a}^{a^3}$$

and again using the definition of exponents, this becomes

$$a^2 \cdot a^3 = \overbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a}^{5 \text{ factors of } a} = a^5$$

This leads us to the observation that

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Add exponents} \\ \hline a^2 \cdot a^3 = a^{2+3} = a^5 \\ \begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \text{Multiply} & \text{Base remains} \\ \text{like bases} & \text{unchanged} \end{array} \end{array}$$

Product property of exponents

For all real numbers a and positive integers m and n ,

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

Concept

When multiplying factors having **like bases**, add the exponents to get the exponent of the common base.

■ Example 3-1 B

Find each of the following products.

1. $y^4 \cdot y^5 = y^{4+5} = y^9$

2. $3^2 \cdot 3^4 = 3^{2+4} = 3^6 = 729$

Note When we multiply expressions of the same base, we add the exponents, we do not multiply the bases.

$$3^2 \cdot 3^4 \neq 9^6$$

3. $x \cdot x^7 \cdot x^3 = x^{1+7+3} = x^{11}$

Note If there is no visible exponent associated with a numeral or a variable, the exponent is understood to be 1.

4. $x^{3n} \cdot x^{2n} = x^{3n+2n}$
 $= x^{5n}$ Multiply like bases by adding the exponents.

► Quick check Multiply $a^2 \cdot a \cdot a^5$ **Power of a power property of exponents**A second property of exponents can be derived by applying the definition of exponents and the product property of exponents. Consider the expression $(a^4)^3$.

$$(a^4)^3 = \underbrace{a^4 \cdot a^4 \cdot a^4}_{\substack{\text{3 factors} \\ \text{of } a^4}} = \underbrace{a^{4+4+4}}_{\substack{\text{Adding} \\ \text{exponent 4} \\ \text{three times}}} = a^{12}$$

From arithmetic, we know that multiplication is repeated addition of the same number. Therefore adding the exponent 4 three times is the same as $3 \cdot 4$. Thus

$$(a^4)^3 = a^4 \cdot 3 = a^{12}$$

Power of
a power
↓

Multiply
exponents
↓

Power of a power property of exponentsFor all real numbers a and positive integers m and n ,

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

Concept

A power of a power is found by multiplying the exponents.

■ Example 3-1 C

Perform the indicated operations.

1. $(x^3)^5 = x^{3 \cdot 5} = x^{15}$

2. $(2^3)^4 = 2^{3 \cdot 4} = 2^{12} = 4,096$

3. $(a^{2n})^{3n} = a^{2n \cdot 3n}$
 $= a^{6n^2}$ Power of a power, multiply the exponents

Group of factors to a power property of exponents

A third property of exponents can be derived using the definition of exponents and the commutative and associative properties of multiplication. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ab)^3 &= \underbrace{ab \cdot ab \cdot ab}_{\text{3 factors of } ab} \\
 &= \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a}_{\substack{\text{3 factors} \\ \text{of } a}} \cdot \underbrace{b \cdot b \cdot b}_{\substack{\text{3 factors} \\ \text{of } b}} \\
 &= a^3b^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Group of factors to a power property of exponents

For all real numbers a and b and positive integers n ,

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

Concept

When a group of factors is raised to a power, we will raise each of the factors in the group to this power.

Example 3-1 D

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (xy)^5 = x^5y^5$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{Group of factors} & & \text{Raise each factor} & & \text{Standard form} \\
 \text{to a power} & & \text{to the power} & & \\
 2. (2ab)^4 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 2^4a^4b^4 & = & 16a^4b^4
 \end{array}$$

Note A common error is to forget to raise the numerical coefficient to the appropriate power. In example 2, 2 is raised to the fourth power.

$$3. (2 + 3)^3 = (5)^3 = 125$$

Note The quantity $(2 + 3)^3 \neq 2^3 + 3^3$ because 2 and 3 are *terms*, not *factors*, as the property requires. If we consider $(2 + 3)$ to be a single number, then by the definition of exponents we have

$$(2 + 3)^3 = (2 + 3)(2 + 3)(2 + 3)$$

or, in general,

$$(a + b)^3 = (a + b)(a + b)(a + b)$$

We will discuss the method of multiplying this product in section 3-3. ■

The following examples illustrate some problems in which more than one property is used within the problem.

Example 3-1 E

Perform the indicated operations.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. (2x^3y^4)^3 &= 2^3(x^3)^3(y^4)^3 \\
 &= 8x^9y^{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

Each factor in the group is raised to the third power

 $2^3 = 8$ and power of a power, multiply exponents

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. (3a^4b^6)^2 &= 3^2(a^4)^2(b^6)^2 \\
 &= 9a^8b^{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

Each factor in the group is raised to the second power

 $3^2 = 9$ and power of a power, multiply exponents

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. (-3a^2)(2ab^3)(-4a^3b^5) &= [(-3)(2)(-4)](a^2aa^3)(b^3b^5) \\
 &= 24a^6b^8
 \end{aligned}$$

Multiply like bases using the commutative and associative properties

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. (3x^2y^5)^2(-2x^4y)^3 &= 3^2(x^2)^2(y^5)^2(-2)^3(x^4)^3y^3 \\
 &= 9x^4y^{10} \cdot (-8)x^{12}y^3 \\
 &= [9 \cdot (-8)](x^4x^{12})(y^{10}y^3) \\
 &= -72x^{16}y^{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

Each factor in each group is raised to the power outside

Standard form for numbers, power of a power for variables

Multiply like bases

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. (3x^2)^2x^3 + (2x^3)^2x &= 3^2(x^2)^2x^3 + 2^2(x^3)^2x \\
 &= 9x^4x^3 + 4x^6x \\
 &= 9x^7 + 4x^7 \\
 &= 13x^7
 \end{aligned}$$

Group of factors to a power

Power of a power

Multiplication of like bases, add exponents

Add like terms

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. (5a^3)^2a^2 + (3a^4)^2a &= 5^2(a^3)^2a^2 + 3^2(a^4)^2a \\
 &= 25a^6a^2 + 9a^8a \\
 &= 25a^8 + 9a^9
 \end{aligned}$$

Group of factors to a power

Power of a power

Multiplication of like bases, add exponents

Note In example 5, we were able to carry out the addition because we had like terms. In example 6, the addition was not performed because a^8 and a^9 are not like terms.

► **Quick check** Perform the indicated operations. $(5x^4y)^2$

Mastery points*Can you*

- Write a product in exponential form?
- Use the product property of exponents?
- Raise a power to a power?
- Raise a group of factors to a power?

Exercise 3-1

Write each expression in exponential form and identify the base and the exponent. See example 3-1 A.

Example $(-5) \cdot (-5) \cdot (-5)$

Solution $= (-5)^3$ Base -5 , exponent 3

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. $(-2)(-2)(-2)(-2)$ | 2. $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ | 3. $x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$ |
| 4. $y \cdot y \cdot y$ | 5. $(2x)(2x)(2x)(2x)$ | 6. $(ab^2)(ab^2)(ab^2)$ |
| 7. $(x^2 + 3y)(x^2 + 3y)(x^2 + 3y)$ | 8. $(2a^2 - b)(2a^2 - b)$ | 9. $-(2 \cdot 2)$ |
| 10. $-(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)$ | | |

Perform the indicated operations. See examples 3-1 B, C, D, and E.

Examples $a^2 \cdot a \cdot a^5$

Solutions $= a^{2+1+5}$
 $= a^8$

Multiply like bases
Add exponents

$(5x^4y)^2$

$= 5^2(x^4)^2y^2$
 $= 25x^8y^2$

Each factor in the group is raised to the second power
 $5^2 = 25$ and power of a power, multiply exponents

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. $a^5 \cdot a^4$ | 12. $x^3 \cdot x^9$ | 13. $y \cdot y^2$ | 14. $b \cdot b^4$ | 15. $(-2)^3(-2)^3$ |
| 16. $(-3)(-3)^3$ | 17. $(-2)(-2)^3$ | 18. $(-2)(-2)^2$ | 19. $(-2^2)(3^2)$ | 20. $(-3^2)(2^2)$ |
| 21. $x^2 \cdot x \cdot x^5$ | 22. $y^4 \cdot y^2 \cdot y$ | 23. $(x^2y^2)(x^5y^3)$ | 24. $(a^5b)(a^2b^3)$ | 25. $(2ab^2)(3a^2)$ |
| 26. $(-2a^2)(4a^5)$ | 27. $(-3x^3)(-2x^2)$ | 28. $(5ab^2)(2a^5b^4)$ | 29. $(8x^2y^5)(3xy^4)$ | 30. $(-6a^3b^7)(4ab^4)$ |
| 31. $(2^2)^3$ | 32. $(-2^2)^3$ | 33. $(-3^2)^3$ | 34. $(-3^3)^2$ | 35. $(-2^3)^2$ |
| 36. $(x^4)^7$ | 37. $(a^2)^6$ | 38. $(a^3b^6)^4$ | 39. $(x^2yz^3)^5$ | 40. $(5R^2S^5)^2$ |
| 41. $(-7s^4t^2)^2$ | 42. $(-3a^9b^7)^3$ | 43. $(-x^9y^{12}z^8)^4$ | 44. $(3x^2y)^2(2xy^3)$ | 45. $(a^2b^3)^4(ab^5)$ |
| 46. $(2a^3b^2)(a^5b^3)^4$ | 47. $(x^2y^6)^2(x^3y^4)^3$ | 48. $(-a^2b)(a^5b^2)^3$ | 49. $(x^4y^5)^2(-x^2y^8)$ | 50. $(-2a^2b^4)^3(-3ab^5)^2$ |
| 51. $(x^4y^5)^2(-x^2y^8)$ | 52. $(2a^2)^2a^3 + (3a)^3a^4$ | 53. $(3x^3)^2x^3 + 2x^5(2x^2)^2$ | 54. $(5b^2)^22b^7 - (3b^4)^25b^3$ | 55. $(4a^5)^22a^3 - (3a^4)^34a$ |
| 56. $(4a^5)^22a^3 - (3a^4)^34a$ | 57. $(x^4)^2x^3 + (x^3)^3x$ | 58. $(x^4)^2x^3 + (x^3)^3x$ | 59. $(2a^3)^33a^4 + (3a^5)^22a$ | 60. $(b^5)^34b^3 - (2b^3)^4b^2$ |
| 61. $(x^4)^33x^5 + (2x^2)^53x^4$ | 62. $x^{5n} \cdot x^{4n}$ | 63. $a^{2b} \cdot a^{7b}$ | 64. $x^{6n} \cdot x^n$ | 65. $a^{5b} \cdot a^{4b}$ |
| 66. $x^{2n+1} \cdot x^{n+4}$ | 67. $a^{2b+5} \cdot a^{3b-2}$ | 68. $R^{3S} \cdot R^{2S+3}$ | 69. $x^y \cdot 4 \cdot x^{2y+9}$ | 70. $(a^{3n})^{4n}$ |
| 71. $(x^{3y})^{5y}$ | 72. $(R^{2S})^S$ | | | |

Solve the following word problems.

73. The amount A accumulated in a savings account earning 12% interest per year compounded monthly is given by $A = P(1.01)^n$, where P represents the amount of deposit and n is the number of months the money is left on deposit. Find A , if $P = 5,000$ and $n = 12$.
74. Find A in exercise 73, if $P = 2,000$ and $n = 6$.
75. The amount A of a radioactive substance remaining after time t can be found using the formula $A = A_0(0.5)^{t/n}$, where A_0 represents the original amount of radioactive material and n is the half-life given in the same units of time as t . If the half-life of nitrogen 13 is 10 minutes, how much radioactive nitrogen will remain after 20 minutes if we start with 10 grams?
76. If the half-life of uranium 229 is 58 minutes, how much radioactive uranium will remain after 174 minutes if we start with 80 ounces? (Refer to exercise 75.)

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Review exercises

Perform the indicated multiplication. See section 1-2.

1. $4 \cdot (-6)$

2. -3^2

3. $4 \cdot 6 \cdot 0 \cdot 3$

4. $(-5)^2$

Perform the indicated addition and subtraction. See section 1-6.

5. $6ab + 3ab$

6. $a^2 - 5a + 3a - 15$

7. $x^2 - 3x + 3x - 9$

8. $3x^2 - y^2 - 2x^2 + 3y^2$

3-2 ■ Products of polynomials**Extended distributive property**

In chapter 1, we stated the distributive property as

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac$$

Many problems have more than two terms inside the grouping symbol. We will now extend the distributive property to more than two terms and will use subscripts to state the *extended distributive property of multiplication over addition*.

Extended distributive property

$$a(b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n) = ab_1 + ab_2 + \cdots + ab_n$$

Concept

When we multiply a multinomial by a monomial, we multiply each term of the multinomial by the monomial.

■ Example 3-2 A

Perform the indicated multiplication.

1. $2x^3(3x^2 - 5x + 7)$

We multiply the monomial $2x^3$ times each term in the trinomial to get

$$(2x^3)(3x^2) + (2x^3)(-5x) + (2x^3)(7)$$

In each indicated product, we multiply the coefficient and add the exponents of the like bases to get

$$2x^3(3x^2 - 5x + 7) = 6x^5 - 10x^4 + 14x^3$$

$$2. 4a^2b^3(2a^2 - 3ab + 4b^2) = (4a^2b^3)(2a^2) + (4a^2b^3)(-3ab) + (4a^2b^3)(4b^2) \\ = 8a^4b^3 - 12a^3b^4 + 16a^2b^5$$

► **Quick check** Perform the indicated multiplication. $3b^2(2b^5 - b + 4)$ ■

Multiplication of multinomials

The product of two binomials will require the use of the distributive property several times. That is, in the product

$$(x + y)(2x + y)$$

we consider $(x + y)$ as a single factor and apply the distributive property.

$$(x + y)(2x + y) = (x + y) \cdot 2x + (x + y) \cdot y$$

We now apply the distributive property again.

$$(x + y) \cdot 2x + (x + y) \cdot y = x \cdot 2x + y \cdot 2x + x \cdot y + y \cdot y \\ = 2x^2 + 2xy + xy + y^2$$

The last step in the problem is to combine like terms, if there are any.

$$2x^2 + (2xy + xy) + y^2 = 2x^2 + 3xy + y^2$$

Notice that in this product each term of the first factor is multiplied by each term of the second factor. We can generalize our procedure as follows:

Multiplying two multinomials

When multiplying two multinomials, we multiply each term of the first multinomial by each term of the second multinomial and then combine like terms.

Example 3-2 B

Perform the indicated multiplication and simplify.

1. $(a + 4)(a + 1)$

When we perform the multiplication of two binomials, the four products that are obtained can be seen more clearly by using arrows to indicate the multiplication that is being carried out.

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{c} \text{2} \\ \text{1} \quad \text{2} \\ (a + 4)(a + 1) = a \cdot a + a \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot a + 4 \cdot 1 \\ \text{3} \quad \text{4} \end{array} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad = a^2 + a + 4a + 4 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad = a^2 + 5a + 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Distribute multiplication} \\ \\ \text{Multiply the monomials} \\ \text{Combine like terms} \end{array}$$

Note We have drawn arrows to indicate the multiplication that is being carried out. This is a convenient way for us to indicate the multiplication to be performed.

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{c} \text{0} \\ \text{2} \quad \text{1} \\ (2x + 3)(5x - 2) = 10x^2 - 4x + 15x - 6 \\ \text{1} \end{array} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad = 10x^2 + 11x - 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Distribute and multiply} \\ \\ \text{Combine like terms} \end{array}$$

Note A word that is useful for remembering the multiplication to be performed when multiplying two binomials is **FOIL**. Foil is an abbreviation signifying **F**irst times **f**irst, **O**uter times **o**uter, **I**nnner times **i**nnner, and **L**ast times **l**ast.

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{c} \text{0} \\ \text{2} \quad \text{1} \\ (3a - 2b)(2a - 5b) = 6a^2 - 15ab - 4ab + 10b^2 \\ \text{1} \end{array} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad = 6a^2 - 19ab + 10b^2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Distribute and multiply} \\ \\ \text{Combine like terms} \end{array}$$

► **Quick check** Perform the indicated multiplication and simplify.
 $(3x - 1)(2x + 3)$

In arithmetic, we multiply numbers stated vertically. We can use this same procedure to multiply two multinomials. To perform the example 3 multiplication vertically, we would proceed as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a - 5b \\ 3a - 2b \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiply $-2b$ and $2a - 5b$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a - 5b \\ 3a - 2b \\ \hline -4ab + 10b^2 \end{array}$$

Multiply $3a$ and $2a - 5b$. Line up any like terms in the same columns.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a - 5b \\ 3a - 2b \\ \hline -4ab + 10b^2 \\ 6a^2 - 15ab \end{array}$$

Add like terms.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a - 5b \\ 3a - 2b \\ \hline -4ab + 10b^2 \\ 6a^2 - 15ab \\ \hline 6a^2 - 19ab + 10b^2 \end{array}$$

Special products

Three special products appear so often that we should be able to write the answer without computation. Consider the product

$$(a + b)^2 = (a + b)(a + b)$$

which becomes

$$a^2 + ab + ab + b^2$$

and combining like terms, we get

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

This is called the **square of a binomial** and has certain characteristics. Inspection shows us that in

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

the three terms of the product can be obtained in the following manner:

Square of a binomial

1. The first term of the product is the *square of the first term* of the binomial $[(a)^2 = a^2]$.
2. The second term of the product is *two times the product of the two terms of the binomial* $[2(a \cdot b) = 2ab]$.
3. The third term of the product is the *square of the second term* of the binomial $[(b)^2 = b^2]$.

Our second special product is

$$(a - b)^2 = (a - b)(a - b)$$

which becomes

$$a^2 - ab - ab + b^2$$

and simplifies to

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

This also is called the square of a binomial. We can apply the previous procedure to this special product if we take the sign of the operation (+ or -) as the sign of the coefficient.

$$\begin{aligned}(a - b)^2 &= [a + (-b)]^2 = (a)^2 + 2[a \cdot (-b)] + (-b)^2 \\ &= a^2 - 2ab + b^2\end{aligned}$$

Square of a binomial

For real numbers a and b ,

$$\begin{aligned}(a + b)^2 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \quad \text{and} \\ (a - b)^2 &= a^2 - 2ab + b^2\end{aligned}$$

Concept

$$\begin{aligned}&(\text{1st term} + \text{2nd term})^2 = \\ &(\text{1st term})^2 + 2(\text{1st term} \cdot \text{2nd term}) + (\text{2nd term})^2\end{aligned}$$

Example 3-2 C

Perform the indicated multiplication and simplify.

1. $(x + 3)^2$

The first term of the binomial is x and the second term of the binomial is 3. Substituting into the special product property, we have

$$\begin{aligned}(x + 3)^2 &= (x)^2 + 2(x \cdot 3) + (3)^2 && \text{Special product property} \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{1st} \quad \text{1st 2nd} \quad \text{2nd} \\ &\quad \text{term} \quad \text{term term} \quad \text{term} \\ &= x^2 + 6x + 9 && \text{Multiply monomials}\end{aligned}$$

Note $(x + 3)^2 = x^2 + 6x + 9$, not $x^2 + 9$. This is a common error.

$$\begin{aligned}2. (2a + b)^2 &= (2a)^2 + 2(2a \cdot b) + (b)^2 && \text{Special product property} \\ &= 4a^2 + 4ab + b^2 && \text{Multiply monomials}\end{aligned}$$

3. $(2x - y)^2$

The first term of the binomial is $2x$ and the second term of the binomial is $-y$. Substituting into the formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (2x - y)^2 &= (2x)^2 + 2[(2x)(-y)] + (-y)^2 && \text{Special product property} \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{1st} \quad \text{1st} \quad \text{2nd} \quad \text{2nd} \\ &\quad \text{term} \quad \text{term} \quad \text{term} \quad \text{term} \\ &= 4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 && \text{Multiply monomials} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. (4a - 3b)^2 &= (4a)^2 + 2[(4a)(-3b)] + (-3b)^2 && \text{Special product property} \\ &= 16a^2 - 24ab + 9b^2 && \text{Multiply monomials} \end{aligned}$$

► **Quick check** Perform the indicated multiplication and simplify. $(x + 3y)^2$ ■

The third special product is obtained by multiplying the sum and difference of the same two terms. Consider the product

$$\begin{aligned} (a + b)(a - b) &= a^2 - ab + ab - b^2 \\ &= a^2 - b^2 \end{aligned}$$

This special product is called the **difference of two squares**.

Difference of two squares

In general, for real numbers a and b ,

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

Concept

The product is obtained by first squaring the first term of the factors and then subtracting the square of the second term of the factors.

$$\begin{aligned} (1\text{st term} + 2\text{nd term})(1\text{st term} - 2\text{nd term}) &= \\ (1\text{st term})^2 - (2\text{nd term})^2 & \end{aligned}$$

Note We can consider b or $-b$ the second term since the square of each is b^2 . That is,

$$(b)^2 = (-b)^2 = b^2$$

Example 3-2 D

Perform the indicated multiplication and simplify.

1. $(x + 5)(x - 5)$

The first term is x and the second term is 5 . Substituting into the special product property, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (x + 5)(x - 5) &= (x)^2 - (5)^2 && \text{Special product property} \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{1st} \quad \text{2nd} \\ &\quad \text{term} \quad \text{term} \\ &= x^2 - 25 && \text{Standard form} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. (2a + b)(2a - b) &= (2a)^2 - (b)^2 && \text{Special product property} \\ &= 4a^2 - b^2 && \text{Standard form} \end{aligned}$$

In all the examples we have considered, whether they were special products or not, a single procedure is sufficient. When multiplying two multinomials, we **multiply each term of the first multinomial by each term of the second multinomial and then combine like terms.**

■ Example 3-2 E

Perform the indicated operations and simplify.

- $$\begin{aligned} 1. (a + 3)(2a^2 - a + 4) \\ &= (a)(2a^2) + (a)(-a) + (a)(4) + (3)(2a^2) && \text{Distribute multiplication} \\ &\quad + (3)(-a) + (3)(4) \\ &= 2a^3 - a^2 + 4a + 6a^2 - 3a + 12 && \text{Multiply monomials} \\ &= 2a^3 + 5a^2 + a + 12 && \text{Combine like terms} \end{aligned}$$
- $$2. (x + y)(x + 2y)(x - y)$$

When there are three quantities to be multiplied, we apply the associative property to multiply two of them together first and take that product times the third.

$$\begin{aligned} &[(x + y)(x + 2y)](x - y) \\ &= [x^2 + 2xy + xy + 2y^2](x - y) && \text{Multiply the first two groups} \\ &= [x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2](x - y) && \text{Combine like terms in brackets} \\ &= x^3 - x^2y + 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + 2xy^2 - 2y^3 && \text{Distribute multiplication} \\ &= x^3 + 2x^2y - xy^2 - 2y^3 && \text{Combine like terms} \end{aligned}$$

Alternate If we had observed in example 2 that the first and last quantities were a special product, we could have used the commutative and associative properties to multiply them together first.

- $$\begin{aligned} &[(x + y)(x - y)](x + 2y) \\ &= [x^2 - y^2](x + 2y) && \text{Multiply the first two groups (special product)} \\ &= x^3 + 2x^2y - xy^2 - 2y^3 && \text{Distribute multiplication} \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} 3. (a + 2b)^3 \\ &= (a + 2b)(a + 2b)(a + 2b) && \text{Write in expanded form} \\ &= [(a + 2b)(a + 2b)](a + 2b) && \text{Multiply the first two groups} \\ &= [(a)^2 + 2(a)(2b) + (2b)^2](a + 2b) && \text{Special product, square of a binomial} \\ &= [a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2](a + 2b) && \text{Simplify within brackets} \\ &= a^3 + 2a^2b + 4a^2b + 8ab^2 + 4ab^2 + 8b^3 && \text{Distribute multiplication} \\ &= a^3 + 6a^2b + 12ab^2 + 8b^3 && \text{Combine like terms} \end{aligned}$$
 - $$4. (2a - 5)^2 - (a + 3)(a - 4)$$

We must take care of all multiplication before we can perform the indicated subtraction.

$$\begin{aligned} &(2a - 5)^2 - (a + 3)(a - 4) \\ &= [(2a)^2 + 2(2a)(-5) + (-5)^2] - [a^2 - 4a + 3a - 12] \\ &= [4a^2 - 20a + 25] - [a^2 - a - 12] \\ &= 4a^2 - 20a + 25 - a^2 + a + 12 && \text{Remove brackets} \\ &= 3a^2 - 19a + 37 && \text{Combine like terms} \end{aligned}$$

Note In example 4, it is necessary to place grouping symbols around the products since the order of operations requires that multiplication be done before subtraction. In the second line, if we did not use parentheses around the product, the line would be $4a^2 - 20a + 25 - a^2 - a - 12$, and we would have subtracted only the first term of the product and not the entire product as was indicated.

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. & -2\{3x + 2[x - (3x + 1)]\} \\
 & = -2\{3x + 2[x - 3x - 1]\} && \text{Remove parentheses.} \\
 & = -2\{3x + 2[-2x - 1]\} && \text{Combine like terms.} \\
 & = -2\{3x - 4x - 2\} && \text{Distributive property.} \\
 & = -2\{-x - 2\} && \text{Combine like terms.} \\
 & = 2x + 4 && \text{Distributive property.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Mastery points

Can you

- Multiply a monomial by a multinomial?
- Multiply two multinomials?
- Multiply two multinomials vertically?
- Find the square of a binomial and the difference of two squares using the special products?

Exercise 3-2

Perform the indicated multiplication and simplify. See example 3-2 A.

Example $3b^2(2b^5 - b + 4)$

Solution $= (3b^2)(2b^5) + (3b^2)(-b) + (3b^2)(4)$ Distribute $3b^2$ times each term in parentheses.
 $= 6b^7 - 3b^3 + 12b^2$ Multiply monomials.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. $a(2a^2 - 3a + 4)$ | 2. $2x(5x^2 - 3x + 7)$ | 3. $-2y(3y^2 - 5y + 4)$ |
| 4. $-4x(2x^2 - 3x - 9)$ | 5. $3a^2(4a^2 - 2ab + 3b^2)$ | 6. $5x^3(2x^2 - 3x + 4)$ |
| 7. $6xy(5x^2y - 4xy^3 + 2xy)$ | 8. $-a^3b(3a^2b^5 - ab^4 - 7a^2b)$ | 9. $-5x^3y^4(2x^2y + 7xy^6 - 3x^2y^5)$ |
| 10. $6a^3b^5(-4a^2b + 5a^3b^3 - 8a^5b + 2)$ | | |

Perform the indicated multiplication and simplify (a) by multiplying horizontally and (b) by multiplying vertically. See example 3-2 B.

Example $(3x - 1)(2x + 3)$

Solution $= 6x^2 + 9x - 2x - 3$ Distribute multiplication.
 $= 6x^2 + 7x - 3$ Combine like terms.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 11. $(a + 5)(a + 3)$ | 12. $(x + 4)(x + 6)$ | 13. $(b + 4)(b - 5)$ | 14. $(x + 7)(x - 8)$ |
| 15. $(2x - y)(x + y)$ | 16. $(3a + b)(a + b)$ | 17. $(5x - y)(2x + y)$ | 18. $(3x + y)(4x - y)$ |
| 19. $(7x - 5y)(6x + 4y)$ | 20. $(4a - 7b)(3a - 5b)$ | | |

Perform the indicated multiplication and simplify. Use any of the special products where possible. See examples 3–2 C, D, and E.

Example $(x + 3y)^2$

Solution $= (x)^2 + 2[(x)(3y)] + (3y)^2$
 $= x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2$

Special products, square of a binomial
 Standard form

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 21. $(x + 3)^2$ | 22. $(2a + b)^2$ | 23. $(3x + y)^2$ |
| 24. $(5x + 2y)^2$ | 25. $(4x + 3y)^2$ | 26. $(2x - 3)^2$ |
| 27. $(2a - 5)^2$ | 28. $(3a - b)^2$ | 29. $(4x - 3y)^2$ |
| 30. $(a - 3b)(a + 3b)$ | 31. $(x - 3y)(x + 3y)$ | 32. $(2x - 3yz)(2x + 3yz)$ |
| 33. $(5a + 2bc)(5a - 2bc)$ | 34. $(a + 2b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ | 35. $(x + y)(x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2)$ |
| 36. $(x - 2y)(3x^2 + 4xy - 2y^2)$ | 37. $(3a - 2b)(5a^2 - 7ab + 3b^2)$ | 38. $(x^2 - 2x + 1)(x^2 + 3x + 2)$ |
| 39. $(x^2 + 3x + 4)(x^2 - 2x - 3)$ | 40. $(2a^2 - 3a + 5)(a^2 - 4a + 2)$ | 41. $(5b^2 - 3b + 7)(b^2 + b + 3)$ |
| 42. $(a - 3b)^3$ | 43. $(x + 2y)^3$ | 44. $(2x - 3y)^3$ |
| 45. $(4a - b)^3$ | 46. $(x - 2y)(2x + y)(x - y)$ | 47. $(a - 2b)(2a - b)(a + 2b)$ |

Perform the indicated operations, remove all grouping symbols, and simplify. See example 3–2 E.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 48. $(x + 2)^2 + (x - 4)^2$ | 49. $(a + 5)^2 + (a - 2)^2$ |
| 50. $(2x - 1)(x + 3) - (x + 2)^2$ | 51. $(3x - 2)(x + 5) - (x - 4)^2$ |
| 52. $(2x + 3)^2 - (3x + 1)(x - 2)$ | 53. $(y + 3)(2y - 4) - (y + 5)(y - 4)$ |
| 54. $(a + 3)(a - 4) - (3a - 2)^2$ | 55. $3[b - (3b + 2) + 5]$ |
| 56. $-2[5a - (2a + 3) - 3(3a + 7)]$ | 57. $2x[3x - 2(5x + 1)]$ |
| 58. $3y[-2y + 3(5y - 4)]$ | 59. $-2\{3x - 2[5x - (7 - 3x)]\}$ |
| 60. $-5x\{2x - 4[x + (3x - 1)]\}$ | |

Perform the indicated multiplication and simplify. Assume that all variables used as exponents represent positive integers.

Examples $x^2(x^n + 1)$

Solutions $= x^2 \cdot x^n + x^2 \cdot 1$
 $= x^{n+2} + x^2$

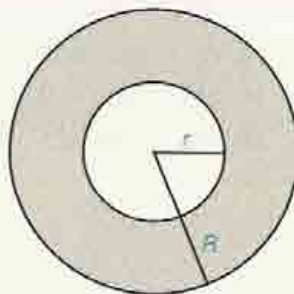
$(x^n - 1)(x^n + 3)$

$= x^n \cdot x^n + x^n \cdot 3 + (-1) \cdot x^n + (-1) \cdot 3$
 $= x^{2n} + 3x^n - x^n - 3$
 $= x^{2n} + 2x^n - 3$

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 61. $a^n(a^2 + 3)$ | 62. $b^{2n}(b^3 - 1)$ | 63. $x^n(3x^n + 1)$ | 64. $x^{n+2}(x^{n+1} + x)$ |
| 65. $x^{n-2}(x^{n+5} - x^2)$ | 66. $(a^n + 1)(a^n - 2)$ | 67. $(b^n - 3)(b^n - 2)$ | 68. $(2a^n - b^n)^2$ |
| 69. $(3x^n + y^n)^2$ | 70. $(x^{2n} + y^n)(x^{2n} - y^n)$ | 71. $(a^n + b^{3n})(a^n - b^{3n})$ | 72. $(3x^{2n} - 2y^{3n})^2$ |

Solve the following word problems.

73. The area of the shaded region between two circles is $\pi(R + r)(R - r)$. Perform the indicated multiplication. (π is the lowercase Greek letter pi.)



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74. When squares of c units on a side are cut from the corners of a square sheet of metal x units on a side and folded up into a tray, its volume is $c(x - 2c)(x - 2c)$ cubic units. Perform the indicated multiplication.
75. The total area of the surface of a cylinder is determined by $A = 2\pi r(h + r)$. Multiply in the right member.
76. The equation for the distance traveled by a rocket fired vertically upward into the air is given by $S = 16t(35 - t)$, where the rocket is S feet from the ground after t seconds. Multiply in the right member.
77. In engineering, the equation for the deflection of a beam is given by
- $$Y = \frac{Wx}{48EI}(2x^3 - 3lx^2 - l^3)$$
- Multiply in the right member.
78. In engineering, the equation of transverse shearing stress in a rectangular beam is given in two forms:
- (a) $T = \frac{V}{8I}(h + 2V_1)(h - 2V_1)$ and
- (b) $T = \frac{3V}{2A}\left(1 + \frac{2V_1}{H}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2V_1}{H}\right)$
- Multiply in the right member of each equation.

Review exercises

Perform the indicated operations. See section 1-2.

1. $(-4) + (-6)$ 2. $(-3)(-7)$ 3. $(-4) - (-8)$ 4. -4^2

Simplify by using the properties of exponents. See section 3-1.

5. $a^3 \cdot a^5$ 6. $(x^3)^4$ 7. $x \cdot x^2 \cdot x^3$ 8. $(2ab^3)^2$

3-3 ■ Further properties of exponents

Quotient property of exponents

Another useful property of exponents can be seen from the following example. Consider the expression

$$\frac{a^5}{a^3}, a \neq 0$$

We use the definition of exponents to write the fraction as

$$\frac{a^5}{a^3} = \frac{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a}{a \cdot a \cdot a}$$

We reduce the fraction and get

$$\frac{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a}{a \cdot a \cdot a} = \frac{a \cdot a}{1} = a \cdot a = a^2$$

We reduced by three factors of a , leaving $5 - 3 = 2$ factors of a in the numerator. Therefore

$$\frac{a^5}{a^3} = a^{5-3} = a^2$$

Quotient property of exponents

For all real numbers a , $a \neq 0$, and integers m and n ,

$$a^n \div a^m = \frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m}$$

Concept

To divide quantities having **like bases**, subtract the exponent of the denominator from the exponent of the numerator to get the exponent of the common base in the quotient.

Note If $a = 0$, we have an expression that has no meaning. Therefore $a \neq 0$ indicates that we want our variable to assume no value that would cause the denominator to be zero.

Example 3-3 A

Perform the indicated operations and simplify. Assume that no variable is equal to zero.

$$1. \frac{a^9}{a^6} = a^{9-6} = a^3$$

$$2. b^{12} \div b^4 = b^{12-4} = b^8$$

$$3. \frac{2^8}{2^3} = 2^{8-3} = 2^5 = 32$$

When dividing numbers with like bases raised to a power, the division is carried out by means of subtracting exponents. The base is unaltered.

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \frac{3^3 x^{12} y^9}{3 x^4 y^8} &= 3^{3-1} \cdot x^{12-4} \cdot y^{9-8} \\ &= 3^2 x^8 y^1 \\ &= 9x^8 y \end{aligned}$$

Division of like bases

Subtract exponents

Standard form

Negative exponents

Until now, we have considered only those problems in which the exponent of the numerator is greater than the exponent of the denominator. Consider the example

$$\frac{a^3}{a^5}, a \neq 0$$

By the definition of exponents, this becomes

$$\frac{a^3}{a^5} = \frac{a \cdot a \cdot a}{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a}$$

and reducing the fraction,

$$\frac{\cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a}}{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a} = \frac{1}{a \cdot a} = \frac{1}{a^2}$$

Again we reduced by three factors of a , leaving $5 - 3 = 2$ factors of a in the denominator. Hence

$$\frac{a^3}{a^5} = \frac{1}{a^2}$$

However if we use the quotient property of exponents to carry out the division,

$$\frac{a^3}{a^5} = a^{3-5} = a^{-2}$$

Since we should arrive at the same answer regardless of which procedure we use, then a^{-2} must be equivalent to $\frac{1}{a^2}$, that is, $a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$. This leads us to the definition of a^{-n} .

Definition of negative exponents

For all real numbers a , $a \neq 0$, and positive integers n ,

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

Concept

When a symbol is raised to a negative exponent, we can rewrite it as the reciprocal of that symbol to the positive exponent.

Example 3-3 B

Write the following without negative exponents. Assume that no variable is equal to zero.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad 3^{-2} &= \frac{1}{3^2} && \text{Rewrite as 1 over 3 to the positive two} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} && \text{Standard form} \end{aligned}$$

Note In example 1, the value of 3^{-2} cannot be determined until the exponent is made positive.

$$2. \quad a^{-4} = \frac{1}{a^4}$$

Note From the definition of negative exponents, if a factor is moved either from the numerator to the denominator or from the denominator to the numerator, the sign of its exponent will change. The sign of the base will not be affected by this change.

Alternative procedure:

$$\begin{aligned} a^{-4} &= \frac{a^{-4}}{1} && \text{Rewrite as a fraction} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^4} && \text{The sign of the exponent is changed as the factor is moved from the numerator to the denominator} \\ 3. \quad \frac{1}{x^{-4}} &= \frac{x^4}{1} && \text{The sign of the exponent is changed as the factor is moved from the denominator to the numerator} \\ &= x^4 && \text{Standard form} \\ 4. \quad -b^{-3} &= -(b^{-3}) = -\left(\frac{1}{b^3}\right) = -\frac{1}{b^3} \end{aligned}$$

Note Only the sign of the exponent changes, not the sign of the base.

Zero as an exponent

We now examine the situation involving the division of like bases raised to the same power. For example, consider

$$\frac{a^3}{a^3}, a \neq 0$$

By the definition of exponents, we have

$$\frac{a^3}{a^3} = \frac{\overbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a}^3}{\overbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a}^3} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

and by the quotient property of exponents,

$$\frac{a^3}{a^3} = a^{3-3} = a^0$$

Since

$$\frac{a^3}{a^3} = 1 \text{ and } \frac{a^3}{a^3} = a^0$$

then for consistency, we make the following definition for a^0 .

Definition of zero as an exponent

For all real numbers a , $a \neq 0$,

$$a^0 = 1$$

Concept

Any number other than zero raised to the zero power is equal to 1.

Note All the properties of exponents stated so far now apply for any integer used as an exponent.

Example 3-3 C

Write the following expressions without using zero as an exponent. Assume that no variable is equal to zero.

1. $x^0 = 1$

2. $8^0 = 1$

3. $(-5)^0 = 1$

4. $4x^0 = 4 \cdot x^0$ Only x is raised to the 0 power.
 $= 4 \cdot 1$ x^0 is 1.
 $= 4$ Standard form

Note The exponent acts only on the symbol immediately to its left. In this example, only x is raised to the zero power. The exponent of 4 is understood to be 1.

5. $-5^0 = -(5^0)$ This is not the same as $(-5)^0$.
 $= -(1)$ 5^0 is 1.
 $= -1$ Standard form

► **Quick check** Write $3b^0$ without using zero as an exponent.

Example 3-3 D

Perform the indicated operations. Leave the answer with only positive exponents. Assume that no variable is equal to zero.

$$1. \frac{a^3 b^2 c^4}{ab^5 c^4} = a^{3-1} b^{2-5} c^{4-4} = a^2 b^{-3} c^0 = a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{b^3} \cdot 1 = \frac{a^2}{b^3}$$

$$2. \frac{x^3 y^4}{x^5 y^9} = x^{3-5} \cdot y^{4-9} = x^{-2} y^{-5} = \frac{1}{x^2 y^5}$$

$$3. b^5 \cdot b^{-3} = b^{5+(-3)} = b^2$$

$$4. \frac{x^{-3} y^4}{x^{-7} y^9} = x^{(-3)-(-7)} y^{4-9} = x^4 y^{-5} = \frac{x^4}{y^5}$$

$$5. (3a^5)^{-2} = \frac{1}{(3a^5)^2} = \frac{1}{3^2(a^5)^2} = \frac{1}{9a^{10}}$$

Alternative solution:

$$(3a^5)^{-2} = 3^{-2}(a^5)^{-2} = 3^{-2} \cdot a^{-10} = \frac{1}{3^2 a^{10}} = \frac{1}{9a^{10}}$$

In example 5, we see that there can be alternate methods of working problems involving exponents, depending on the order in which the properties are applied.

► **Quick check** Perform the indicated operations for $\frac{a^{-2}b^3}{a^{-4}b^6}$, leaving the answer with only positive exponents. Assume that no variable is equal to zero.

Fraction to a power property of exponents

Our last property of exponents can be derived from the definition of exponents.

Consider the expression $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3$, $b \neq 0$.

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3 = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\overbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a}^{3 \text{ factors of } a}}{\underbrace{b \cdot b \cdot b}_{3 \text{ factors of } \frac{a}{b}}} = \frac{a^3}{b^3}$$

Thus

$$\text{Fraction raised to a power} \longrightarrow \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3 = \frac{a^3}{b^3} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Numerator raised to the power} \\ \text{Denominator raised to the power} \end{array}$$

Fraction to a power property of exponents

For all real numbers a and b , $b \neq 0$, and integers n ,

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

Concept

Whenever a fraction is raised to a power, we raise the numerator to that power and place it over the denominator raised to that power.

Example 3-3 E

Perform the indicated operations and simplify. Leave the answer with only positive exponents. Assume that no variable is equal to zero.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \left(\frac{2x}{y}\right)^3 &= \frac{(2x)^3}{y^3} \\ &= \frac{2^3 x^3}{y^3} \\ &= \frac{8x^3}{y^3} \end{aligned}$$

Both numerator and denominator are raised to the third power

Each factor in the numerator is raised to the third power

2^3 in standard form is 8

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \left(\frac{x^{-3}y}{z^4}\right)^{-2} &= \frac{(x^{-3}y)^{-2}}{(z^4)^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{(x^{-3})^{-2}y^{-2}}{(z^4)^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{x^{(-3)(-2)}y^{-2}}{z^{(4)(-2)}} \\ &= \frac{x^6y^{-2}}{z^{-8}} \\ &= \frac{x^6z^8}{y^2} \end{aligned}$$

Numerator and denominator are raised to the power

Numerator has a group of factors to a power

Power of a power

Multiply exponents

Standard form; factors raised to a negative power are moved to the other side of the fraction bar

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \left(\frac{3x}{y^3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{y^4}{x^3}\right)^3 &= \frac{(3x)^2}{(y^3)^2} \cdot \frac{(y^4)^3}{(x^3)^3} \\ &= \frac{3^2 x^2}{y^6} \cdot \frac{y^{12}}{x^9} \\ &= \frac{9x^2 y^{12}}{x^9 y^6} \\ &= 9 \cdot x^2 - 9 \cdot y^{12-6} \\ &= 9x^{-7}y^6 \\ &= \frac{9y^6}{x^7} \end{aligned}$$

Numerators and denominators are raised to the power

Group of factors to a power and power of a power

Multiply fractions

Division with like bases

Subtract exponents

Standard form

Scientific notation

An important use of integer exponents is in scientific areas where we deal with very large or very small numbers. For example, the mass of a hydrogen atom is 0.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 001 67 gram; the mass of an electron is 0.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 91 gram; the half-life of lead 204 is 14,000,000,000,000,000,000 years.

Working with such numbers becomes quite difficult. Therefore, we convert such numbers into a more manageable form called **scientific notation**. We define the scientific notation form of a positive number Y to be the product

$$Y = a \times 10^n$$

where a is a number greater than or equal to 1 and less than 10, and n is an integer. Use the following steps to achieve this form of the number Y .

Scientific notation

Step 1 Move the decimal point to a position immediately following the first nonzero digit in Y .

Step 2 Count the number of places the decimal point has been moved. This is the exponent, n , to which 10 is raised.

Step 3 If

- the decimal point is moved to the *left*, n is *positive*.
- the decimal point is moved to the *right*, n is *negative*.
- the decimal point already follows the first nonzero digit, n is *zero*.

Example 3-3 F

Express the following in scientific notation.

- $9,000,000 = \underbrace{9.000000}_{\text{move decimal 6 places left}} \times 10^6 = 9 \times 10^6$
- $0.00000467 = \underbrace{0.000004.67}_{\text{move decimal 6 places right}} \times 10^{-6} = 4.67 \times 10^{-6}$
- $4.37 = 4.37 \times 10^0$
- $-0.00341 = -\underbrace{0.003.41}_{\text{move decimal 3 places right}} \times 10^{-3} = -3.41 \times 10^{-3}$

Standard form

Sometimes it is necessary to convert a number in scientific notation to its standard form. To do this, we apply the procedure in reverse.

Standard form

When the exponent in 10^n is

- positive*, the decimal point is moved to the *right* n places.
- negative*, the decimal point is moved to the *left* n places.
- zero*, the decimal point is not moved.

Example 3-3 G

Express the following in standard form.

- $6.37 \times 10^4 = \underbrace{6.3700}_{\text{move decimal 4 places right}} = 63,700$
- $4.81 \times 10^{-5} = \underbrace{0.00004.81}_{\text{move decimal 5 places left}} = 0.0000481$
- $8.59 \times 10^0 = 8.59$
- $-3.48 \times 10^{-1} = -\underbrace{0.3.48}_{\text{move decimal 1 place left}} = -0.348$

Scientific notation can be used to simplify numerical calculations when the numbers are very large or very small. We first change the numbers to scientific notation and then use the properties of exponents to help perform the indicated operations.

Example 3-3 H

Perform the indicated operations using scientific notation.

1. $(198,000,000)(0.00347)$

$$= (1.98 \times 10^8)(3.47 \times 10^{-3})$$
Scientific notation

$$= (1.98 \cdot 3.47) \times (10^8 \cdot 10^{-3})$$
Commutative and associative properties

$$= 6.8706 \times 10^5$$
Multiply

$$= 687,060$$
Standard form
2. $\frac{(92,000,000)(0.0036)}{(0.018)(4,000)}$

$$= \frac{(9.2 \times 10^7)(3.6 \times 10^{-3})}{(1.8 \times 10^{-2})(4.0 \times 10^3)}$$
Scientific notation

$$= \frac{(9.2)(3.6)10^7 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(1.8)(4.0)10^{-2} \cdot 10^3}$$
Commutative and associative properties

$$= \frac{(9.2)(3.6)}{(1.8)(4.0)} \cdot \frac{10^4}{10^1}$$
Properties of exponents

$$= 4.6 \times 10^3$$
Division

$$= 4,600$$
Standard form

► **Quick check** Multiply $(473)(0.0000579)$ using scientific notation.

Mastery points*Can you*

- Perform division on factors involving exponents?
- Perform operations involving negative exponents?
- Perform operations involving zero as an exponent?
- Raise a fraction to a power?
- Use scientific notation?

Exercise 3-3

Assume that all variables or groupings in this exercise represent nonzero real numbers and that all variables used as exponents represent positive integers.

Write each answer with only positive exponents. See examples 3-3 B and C.

Example $3b^0$

Solution $= 3 \cdot b^0$ *Only b is raised to the zero power*
 $= 3 \cdot 1$ *b^0 is 1*
 $= 3$ *Standard form*

1. 5^0

2. $(-3)^0$

3. $(2a^3 - b)^0$

4. $(5x^2 + 4y)^0$

5. $7x^0$

6. $9y^0$

7. a^{-4}

8. b^{-5}

9. $3a^{-2}$

10. x^2y^{-5}

11. $ab^{-4}c^{-3}$

12. $\frac{1}{4a^{-3}}$

13. $\frac{1}{2x^{-5}}$

14. $\frac{1}{x^2y^{-4}}$

Perform all indicated operations and leave the answer with only positive exponents. See examples 3-3 A, D, and E.

Example $\frac{a^{-2}b^3}{a^{-4}b^6}$

Solution $= a^{(-2) - (-4)}b^{3-6}$
 $= a^2b^{-3}$
 $= \frac{a^2}{b^3}$

Division of like bases

Subtract exponents

Standard form

15. $\frac{a^3}{a^4a^7}$

16. $\frac{x^5y^3}{xy^5}$

17. $\frac{2^3x^4y^9}{2xy^3}$

18. $\frac{3^3a^4b^5}{3^2a^2b^3}$

19. $\frac{3x^2y^5}{3^4x^5y^5}$

20. $\frac{5^2a^4b}{5^3a^9b^4}$

21. 2^{-2}

22. -2^{-2}

23. -3^{-4}

24. $(-2)^{-3}$

25. $\frac{2^{-4}}{2^{-2}}$

26. $\frac{3^{-6}}{3^{-4}}$

27. $x^{-5}x^2$

28. $(2a^{-3})(3a^{-5})$

29. $(5x^2)(4x^{-7})$

30. $(3x^{-4}y^3)(2x^2y^{-1})$

31. $(5a^{-3}b^{-4})(2a^2b^5)$

32. $(2a^3)^{-3}$

33. $(3x^4)^{-2}$

34. $(5a^2b^{-3})^{-2}$

35. $(4a^{-3}b^4)^{-3}$

36. $(x^{-3}y^0)^2$

37. $(2a^{-2}b^0)^3$

38. $(5x^{-4}y^0z^2)^{-2}$

39. $(3a^2b^{-3}c^0)^{-3}$

40. $\left(\frac{2x}{y^3}\right)^2$

41. $\left(\frac{3a^2}{b}\right)^3$

42. $\left(\frac{5a^2b}{c^4}\right)^2$

43. $\left(\frac{3x^4y^5}{z^9}\right)^3$

44. $\left(\frac{2x^5y^2}{4x^3y^7}\right)^4$

45. $\left(\frac{9a^5b^4}{18ab^{11}}\right)^3$

46. $\frac{x^{-4}y^2}{x^5y^{-3}}$

47. $\frac{a^2b^{-2}}{a^{-4}b^5}$

48. $\left(\frac{6y^{-3}}{12y^{-5}}\right)^3$

49. $\frac{x^{-4}y^2}{x^{-6}y^5}$

50. $\left(\frac{y^{-4}z^{-3}}{y^{-5}z^4}\right)^2$

51. $\left(\frac{3x^{-2}}{12x^{-4}}\right)\left(\frac{16x^{-5}}{x}\right)$

52. $\left(\frac{a^{-2}b^3c^0}{a^3b^{-4}c^2}\right)\left(\frac{a^{-4}b^{-1}c^2}{a^5b^2}\right)$

53. $\left(\frac{3^2a^{-3}b^3}{6a^{-5}b^{-2}}\right)\left(\frac{12a^{-7}b^{-3}}{a^2b^5}\right)$

54. $\left(\frac{4a^{-3}}{12a^{-5}}\right)^{-3}$

55. $\left(\frac{xy^0}{z^{-2}}\right)^{-4}$

56. $\left(\frac{2a^3b^{-4}}{6a^5b^2}\right)^{-2}$

57. $\left(\frac{4x^2y^3z^{-2}}{12x^5y^{-2}z^0}\right)^{-3}$

58. $(3x^2y^{-2})^2(x^{-4}y^3)^3$

59. $(2a^3b^{-4})^3(a^{-2}b^5)^3$

60. $(x^{-2}y^4)^{-3}(x^{-1}y^{-2})^4$

61. $(a^3b^{-2}c^{-4})^{-2}(a^{-2}b^3c^0)^3$

62. $(ab^{-4}c^2)^{-5}(a^{-2}b^0c^3)^{-3}$

63. $(x^2y^{-4})^{-3}(xy^3z^4)^{-2}$

Perform the indicated operations and leave the answer as a product with no fractions and each variable occurring only once.

Examples $(a^4 - n)^{-3}$

Solutions $= a^{(4-n)(-3)}$
 $= a^{-3+3n}$
 $= a^{3n-3}$

$\frac{x^{2n-7}}{x^n-6}$

$= x^{(2n-7)(-n-6)}$
 $= x^{2n-7-n+6}$
 $= x^{n-1}$

64. $x^{2n+3}x^2-n$

65. $a^b-4a^{2b}-1$

66. $(a^4-2n)^{-2}$

67. $(x^4-3n)^{-2}$

68. $\frac{x^n-6}{x^n-3}$

69. $\frac{a^{2n}-1}{a^n-5}$

70. $\frac{x^ny^{2n}+1}{x^n-3y^n-4}$

71. $\frac{a^{2n}b^{3n}-2}{a^n-1b^n-5}$

72. $\left(\frac{x^n}{x^{2n}-1}\right)^{-2}$

73. $\left(\frac{x^{2n}}{x^n+1}\right)^{-3}$

Express the following numbers in scientific notation. See example 3-3 F.

74. 65,000,000 75. 155,000 76. 0.00012 77. 0.0863 78. -0.0567
79. The mass of the moon is 8,060,000,000,000,000,000 tons. 80. General Motors reported a gross earnings of \$7,230,000,000.
81. A cu in. equals 0.0005787 cu ft. 82. 43,560 sq ft equals an acre.
83. A gram equals 0.0022046 pound. 84. 46,656 cu in. equals a cu yd.
85. A kilogram equals 0.001102 ton. 86. A particular gauge of copper wire has a resistance of 0.00006203 ohms/lb.
87. The distance light travels in an hour is 669,600,000 miles. 88. 3,785.3 milliliters equals a gal.

Convert the following numbers in scientific notation to their standard form. See example 3-3 G.

89. -4.37×10^{-2} 90. 7.61×10^{-7} 91. 4.99×10^6 92. 7.23×10^0 93. 4.83×10^4

Multiply or divide the following using scientific notation. Leave the answer in scientific form, $a \times 10^n$, where a is rounded to two decimal places. See example 3-3 H.

Example $(473)(0.0000579)$

Solution $= (4.73 \times 10^2)(5.79 \times 10^{-5})$ Scientific notation
 $= (4.73)(5.79) \times (10^2 \cdot 10^{-5})$ Commutative and associative properties
 $= 27.3867 \times 10^{-3}$ Multiplication
 $= 2.73867 \times 10^1 \times 10^{-3}$ Scientific notation
 $= 2.74 \times 10^{-2}$ Answer rounded to 2 decimal places

94. $5.23 \times 10^9 \cdot 1.073 \times 10^6$ 95. $5.12 \times 10^6 \cdot 6.2 \times 10^4$ 96. $8.473 \times 10^3 \cdot 8.4 \times 10^{-4}$
97. $1.673 \times 10^{-4} \cdot 7.5 \times 10^{-6}$ 98. $(6.23 \times 10^2) \div (5.73 \times 10^4)$ 99. $(1.47 \times 10^3) \div (8.03 \times 10^1)$
100. $(7.82 \times 10^{-2}) \div (5.6 \times 10^5)$ 101. $(7.23 \times 10^5) \div (6.075 \times 10^{-9})$ 102. $0.876 \cdot 21.46$
103. $0.000476 \cdot 0.0053$ 104. $0.000000089 \cdot 0.145$

Solve the following word problems, leave the answer in scientific notation rounded to two decimal places.

105. The amount of stress on a piece of metal is given by stress = $\frac{\text{force producing the stress}}{\text{area of the surface}}$. Find the stress on a piece of metal where the force is 452.6 kg and the area is 0.000763 sq cm.
106. If the volume of a right circular cylinder is given by $V = \pi r^2 h$, find the volume of a right circular cylinder that has radius $r = 0.0073$ m and height $h = 12$ m.
107. A unit of light intensity is a lumen. If 1 lumen equals 0.001496 watts, how many lumens are there in 4,760,000 watts?

Review exercises

Perform the indicated addition and subtraction. See section 1-6.

1. $5a + 7a$ 2. $7x^2 - 4x^2$ 3. $9ab - 3ab$

Perform the indicated multiplication. See section 3-2.

4. $a^2(2a + 3)$ 5. $3a^2b(2a^2 + 3ab - b^2)$ 6. $(a + 2b)(x - 3y)$
7. $(3x + 4y)(a - 2b)$ 8. $(a + 1)(b + 1)$

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3-4 ■ Common factors and factoring by grouping

Prime numbers

In section 3-2, we studied the procedure for multiplying polynomials. Now we will study the reversal of that process, which is called **factoring**. Factoring polynomials is necessary to deal with algebraic fractions, since, as we have seen with arithmetic fractions, the denominators of the fractions must be in factored form to reduce fractions or to find the **least common denominator** (LCD). Factoring is also useful as a means of finding the solution of certain types of equations.

We saw in chapter 1 that whenever we multiply any two real numbers, a and b , a and b are called **factors** of the **product** ab . For example, 2 and 3 are factors of 6 because $2 \cdot 3 = 6$. The first type of factoring that we will consider is factoring a natural number into its prime factors.

The set of natural numbers greater than 1 can be divided into two types of numbers, prime numbers and composite numbers. First, a **prime number** is any natural number greater than 1 that is divisible only by itself and by 1. For example,

$$2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13$$

are all prime numbers since each is a natural number greater than 1 and divisible only by 1 and the number itself. Second, a **composite number** is any natural number greater than 1 that is not a prime number. For example,

$$4, 9, 28, 42$$

are composite numbers since 4 is divisible by 2; 9 is divisible by 3; 28 is divisible by 2, 4, 7, and 14; 42 is divisible by 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, and 21.

When a composite number is stated as a product of only prime numbers, we call this the **prime factor form** or **completely factored form** of the composite number. We can also state negative integers in a completely factored form by first factoring out -1 and then factoring the resulting positive integer into its prime factors.

■ Example 3-4 A

Express the following numbers in prime factor form.

$$1. \quad 28 = 4 \cdot 7 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 = 2^2 \cdot 7$$

Note Whenever a prime number appears as a factor more than once, we write it in exponential form.

$$2. \quad 42 = 6 \cdot 7 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$$

$$3. \quad 23 = 23$$

Note The number 23 is a prime number, therefore it cannot be expressed as a product of only prime factors. It would be incorrect to write $23 \cdot 1$ since 1 is not a prime number.

$$4. \quad 120 = 10 \cdot 12 = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

The greatest common factor

The first type of factoring that we will do involves finding the **greatest common factor** (GCF) of the polynomial. Recall the statement of the distributive property.

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac$$

$a(b + c)$ is called the *factored form* of $ab + ac$. The greatest common factor consists of the following:

Greatest common factor

1. The greatest integer that is a common factor of all the numerical coefficients, and
2. The variable factor(s) common to every term, each raised to the least power to which they were raised in any of the terms.

Factoring

Polynomial (terms)	Distributive Property (determine the GCF)	Factored Form (factors)
$5x + 15$	$5 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 3$	$5(x + 3)$
$12ab - 6ac$	$6a \cdot 2b - 6a \cdot c$	$6a(2b - c)$
$x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x$	$x^2 \cdot x + x^2 \cdot 4x - x^2 \cdot 2$	$x^2(x^2 + 4x - 2)$

Multiplying

We were able to determine the greatest common factor of these polynomials by inspection. In some problems, this may not be possible, and the following procedure will be necessary. Factor the polynomial $15x^5y^2 + 30x^3y^4$.

Factoring the greatest common factor

Step 1 Factor each term such that it is the product of primes and variables to powers.

$$15x^5y^2 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x^5 \cdot y^2$$

$$30x^3y^4 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x^3 \cdot y^4$$

Step 2 Write down all factors that are common to every term.

$$3 \cdot 5 \cdot x^3 \cdot y^2$$

Note We do not have 2 as part of our greatest common factor since it does not appear in *all* of the terms.

Step 3 Take the factors in step 2 and raise them to the *least* power to which they were raised in any of the terms.

$$3^1 \cdot 5^1 \cdot x^3 \cdot y^2 = 15x^3y^2$$

This is the greatest common factor (GCF).

Step 4 Find the multinomial factor (the polynomial within the parentheses) by dividing each term of the polynomial being factored by the GCF.

$$\frac{15x^5y^2}{15x^3y^2} = x^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{30x^3y^4}{15x^3y^2} = 2y^2 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ (x^2 + 2y^2)$$

Step 5 We can now write the polynomial in its factored form.

$$\begin{aligned} & 15x^5y^2 + 30x^3y^4 \\ &= 15x^3y^2 \cdot x^2 + 15x^3y^2 \cdot 2y^2 \\ &= 15x^3y^2(x^2 + 2y^2) \end{aligned}$$

Completely factored form

Notice that $15x^5y^2 + 30x^3y^4$ could also be factored into

$$15(x^5y^2 + 2x^3y^4) \text{ or } 30\left(\frac{1}{2}x^5y^2 + x^3y^4\right) \text{ or } x^3(15x^2y^2 + 30y^4)$$

This allows room for a given polynomial to be factored in many ways, unless some restrictions are placed on the procedure. We wish to factor each polynomial in a unique manner that will not permit such variations in the results.

Completely factored form

A polynomial with integer coefficients will be considered to be in **completely factored form** when it satisfies the following criteria:

1. The polynomial is written as a product of polynomials with integer coefficients.
2. None of the polynomial factors other than the monomial factor can be factored further.

We see that $15x^3y^2(x^2 + 2y^2)$ is the **completely factored form** of the expression $15x^5y^2 + 30x^3y^4$. All of the coefficients are integers and none of the factors other than the monomial, $15x^3y^2$, can still be written as the product of two polynomials with integer coefficients.

In general, whenever we factor a monomial out of a polynomial, we factor the monomial in such a way that it has a positive coefficient. We should realize that we can also factor out the opposite, or negative, of this common factor. In our previous example, we could have factored out $-15x^3y^2$ and the completely factored form would have been

$$-15x^3y^2(-x^2 - 2y^2)$$

Observe that the only change in our answer when we factor out the opposite of the common factor is that the signs of all the terms inside the parentheses change.

Example 3-4 B

Write in completely factored form.

1. $12x^5 + 9x^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3x^2(\quad + \quad) \leftarrow \text{Multinomial factor will have as many terms as the original expression.} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \text{GCF is } 3x^2 \\
 &= 3x^2(4x^3 + 3) \quad \quad \quad \text{Completely factored form.} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \frac{12x^5}{3x^2} \quad \quad \quad \frac{9x^2}{3x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

If we wanted to check the answer, we would apply the distributive property and perform the multiplication as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 3x^2(4x^3 + 3) &= 3x^2 \cdot 4x^3 + 3x^2 \cdot 3 && \text{Distributive property} \\
 &= 12x^5 + 9x^2 && \text{Carry out the multiplication.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad & 9r^3s^2 + 15r^2s^4 + 3rs^2 \\
 &= 3^2 \cdot r^3 \cdot s^2 + 3 \cdot 5 \cdot r^2 \cdot s^4 + 3 \cdot r \cdot s^2 \\
 &= 3rs^2 \cdot 3r^2 + 3rs^2 \cdot 5rs^2 + 3rs^2 \cdot 1 \\
 &= 3rs^2(3r^2 + 5rs^2 + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Factor each term
Determine the GCF
Completely factored form

Note In example 2, the last term in the factored form is 1. This occurs when a term and the GCF are the same, that is, whenever we are able to factor all the numbers and variables out of a given term.

$$3. \quad a(x + 2y) + b(x + 2y)$$

The quantity $(x + 2y)$ is common to both terms. We then factor the common quantity out of each term and place the remaining factors from each term in a second parentheses.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &a(x + 2y) + b(x + 2y) \\
 &= (x + 2y)(a + b)
 \end{aligned}$$

Common factor Remaining factors

► **Quick check** Write $18y^4 + 12y^2$ in completely factored form. ■

Factoring by grouping

Consider the example $ax + ay + bx + by$. We observe that this is a four-term polynomial and we will try to factor it by grouping.

$$ax + ay + bx + by = (ax + ay) + (bx + by)$$

There is a common factor of a in the first two terms and a common factor of b in the last two terms.

$$(ax + ay) + (bx + by) = a(x + y) + b(x + y)$$

The quantity $(x + y)$ is a common factor to both terms. Factoring it out, we have

$$a(x + y) + b(x + y) = (x + y)(a + b)$$

Therefore we have factored the polynomial by grouping.

Factoring a four-term polynomial by grouping

1. Arrange the four terms so that the first two terms have a common factor and the last two terms have a common factor.
2. Determine the GCF of each pair of terms and factor it out.
3. If step 2 produces a common binomial factor in each term, factor it out.
4. If step 2 does not produce a common binomial factor in each term, try grouping the terms of the original polynomial in a different way.
5. If step 4 does not produce a common binomial factor in each term, the polynomial will not factor by this procedure.

Example 3-4 C

Factor completely.

1. $2ac - ad + 4bc - 2bd = (2ac - ad) + (4bc - 2bd)$ Group in pairs
 $= a(2c - d) + 2b(2c - d)$ Factor out the GCF
 $= (2c - d)(a + 2b)$ Factor out the common binomial
2. $6ax + by + 2ay + 3bx = 6ax + 2ay + 3bx + by$ Rearrange the terms
 $= (6ax + 2ay) + (3bx + by)$ Group in pairs
 $= 2a(3x + y) + b(3x + y)$ Factor out the GCF
 $= (3x + y)(2a + b)$ Factor out the common binomial

Note Sometimes the terms must be rearranged such that the pairs will have a common factor, as we did in example 2.

► **Quick check** Factor $3a^3 - a^2 + 9a - 3$ completely.

Mastery points

Can you

- Determine the greatest common factor of a polynomial?
- Factor the greatest common factor from a polynomial?
- Factor a four-term polynomial by grouping?

Exercise 3-4

Express the following numbers in prime factor form. If a number is prime, so state. See example 3-4 A.

1. 12 2. 15 3. 24 **4.** 28 5. 56 6. 60 7. 41 8. 43 9. 39

Supply the missing factors or terms.

Examples $-3a + a^3b = -a(? - ?)$ $x^2y - z^3 = -(? + ?)$ $3a^2 - 9b = ?(-a^2 + 3b)$

Solutions $= -a(3 - a^2b)$ $= -(-x^2y + z^3)$ $= -3(-a^2 + 3b)$

10. $5x - 3 = -(? + ?)$
11. $2a - 3b = -(? + ?)$
12. $2x^2 - 6y = -2(? + ?)$
13. $3a^3 - 9b^2 = -3(? + ?)$
14. $6a - 8b - 12c = 2(? - ? - ?)$
15. $-4x^3 - 36xy + 16xy^2 = -4(? + ? - ?)$
16. $5x^2y + 15x^3y^2 + 25x^2y^2 = -5x^2y(? - ? - ?)$
17. $3a^3b^2 + 12a^2b^3 + 15a^4b^2 = -3a^2b^2(? - ? - ?)$
- 18.** $-ab^2 - ac^2 = ?(b^2 + c^2)$
19. $3x^2 - 9xy = ?(-x + 3y)$
20. $-10a^2b^2 + 15ab - 20a^3b^3 = ?(-2ab + 3 - 4a^2b^2)$
21. $-24RS - 16R + 32R^2 = ?(3S + 2 - 4R)$
22. $3x^n - 2x^ny = ?(3 - 2y)$

Write in completely factored form. Assume that all variables used as exponents represent positive integers. See examples 3-4 B and C.

Examples $18y^4 + 12y^2$

Solutions $= 2 \cdot 3^2y^4 + 2^2 \cdot 3y^2$
 $= 6y^2(+)$
 $= 6y^2(3y^2 + 2)$

Factor each term
 Determine the GCF
 Completely factored form

$3a^3 - a^2 + 9a - 3$

$= (3a^3 - a^2) + (9a - 3)$
 $= a^2(3a - 1) + 3(3a - 1)$
 $= (3a - 1)(a^2 + 3)$

Group in pairs
 Factor out the GCF
 Factor out the common binomial



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23. $5x^2 + 10xy - 20y$
 26. $15x^2 - 27y^2 + 12$
 29. $3R^2S - 6RS^2 + 12RS$
 32. $24a^3b^2 - 3a^2b^2 + 12a^2b^5$
 35. $3a(x - y) + b(x - y)$
 38. $21x(1 + 2z) - 35y(1 + 2z)$
 41. $5a(b + 3) - (b + 3)$
 44. $x^{3n} + x^{2n} + x^n$
 47. $y^{n+3} - y^3$
 50. $2ax + bx - 4ay - 2by$
 53. $2ax^2 - 3b - bx^2 + 6a$
 56. $6ac + 3bd - 2ad - 9bc$
 59. $8x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x - 3$
24. $8a - 12b + 16c$
 27. $15R^2 - 21S^2 + 36T$
 30. $16x^3y - 3x^2y^2 + 24x^2y^3$
 33. $3x^2y - 6xy^4 + 15x^3y^2$
 36. $5a(3x - 1) + 10(3x - 1)$
 39. $4ab(2x + y) - 8ac(2x + y)$
 42. $15a^3b^2(x + y) + 30a^2b^5(x + y)$
 45. $x^{2n}y^{2n} - x^n y^n$
 48. $ac + ad - 2bc - 2bd$
 51. $2ax + 3bx + 8ay + 12by$
 54. $20x^2 - 3yz + 5xz - 12xy$
 57. $2x^3 + 15 + 10x^2 + 3x$
25. $18ab - 27a + 3ac$
 28. $8x^3 + 4x^2$
 31. $12x^4y^3 - 8x^4y^2 + 16x^3y$
 34. $a(x - 3y) + b(x - 3y)$
 37. $14b(a + c) - 7(a + c)$
 40. $2x(y - 16) - (y - 16)$
 43. $x^ny^2 + x^nz$
 46. $x^{n+4} + x^4$
 49. $2ax + 6bx - ay - 3by$
 52. $5ax - 3by + 15bx - ay$
 55. $3ac - 2bd - 6ad + bc$
 58. $3x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x - 10$

Solve the following word problems.

60. The area of the surface of a cylinder is determined by $A = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$, where r is the radius and h is the height. Factor the right member.
61. The total surface area of a right circular cone is given by $A = \pi rs + \pi r^2$, where r is the base radius and s is the slant height. Factor the right member.
62. The equation for the height of a rocket fired vertically upward into the air is given by $S = 560t - 16t^2$, where the rocket is S feet from the ground after t seconds. Factor the right member.
63. If you have P dollars in a savings account where the yearly compounded rate is r percent, then the amount of money in the account at the end of one year can be written as $A = P + Pr$. Factor the right member.
64. In engineering, the equation for deflection of a beam is given by
- $$Y = \frac{2wx^4}{48EI} - \frac{3\ell wx^3}{48EI} - \frac{\ell^3 wx}{48EI}$$
- Factor the right member.

Review exercises

Perform the indicated multiplication. See section 3-2.

1. $(a + 3)(a + 4)$ 2. $(x - 5)(x - 2)$ 3. $(x + 4)(x - 6)$ 4. $(x - 3)(x + 70)$
 5. $(x - 4)(x + 4)$ 6. $(a + 5)(a - 5)$ 7. $(x + 3)^2$ 8. $(x - 4)^2$

3-5 ■ Factoring trinomials of the form $x^2 + bx + c$ and perfect square trinomials

Determining when a trinomial will factor

In section 3-2, we learned how to multiply two binomials as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \text{Factors} & & & \text{Terms} & & \\ (a + 2)(a + 8) & = & a^2 + 8a + 2a + 16 & = & a^2 + 10a + 16 \\ \text{Multiplying} & \longrightarrow & & & & & \end{array}$$

In this section, we are going to reverse the procedure and factor the trinomial.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Terms} & & \text{Factors} \\ a^2 + 10a + 16 & = & (a + 2)(a + 8) \\ \text{Factoring} \longrightarrow & & \end{array}$$

The following group of trinomials will enable us to see how a trinomial factors.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 16 = 2 \cdot 8 & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ 1. \ a^2 + 10a + 16 & = & (a + 2)(a + 8) \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & 10 = 2 + 8 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 16 = (-2) \cdot (-8) & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ 2. \ a^2 - 10a + 16 & = & (a - 2)(a - 8) \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & -10 = (-2) + (-8) & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & -16 = (-2) \cdot 8 & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ 3. \ a^2 + 6a - 16 & = & (a - 2)(a + 8) \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & 6 = (-2) + 8 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & -16 = 2 \cdot (-8) & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ 4. \ a^2 - 6a - 16 & = & (a + 2)(a - 8) \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & -6 = 2 + (-8) & \end{array}$$

In general,

$$(x + m)(x + n) = x^2 + (m + n)x + m \cdot n$$

The trinomial $x^2 + bx + c$ will factor only if there are two integers, which we will call m and n , such that $m + n = b$ and $m \cdot n = c$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} m + n & m \cdot n & \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow & & \\ x^2 + bx + c & = & (x + m)(x + n) \end{array}$$

Factoring a trinomial of the form $x^2 + bx + c$

1. Factor out the GCF. If there is a common factor, make sure to include it as part of the final factorization.
2. Determine if the trinomial is factorable by finding m and n such that $m + n = b$ and $m \cdot n = c$. If m and n do not exist, we conclude that the trinomial will not factor.
3. Using the m and n values from step 2, write the trinomial in factored form.

The signs (+ or -) for m and n

1. If c is positive, then m and n both have the same sign as b .
2. If c is negative, then m and n have different signs and the one with the greater absolute value has the same sign as b .

Example 3-5 A

Factor completely each trinomial.

1. $x^2 + 14x + 24$ $m + n = 14$ and $m \cdot n = 24$

Since $b = 14$ and $c = 24$ are both positive, then m and n are both positive.

List of the factorizations of 24

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot 24 \\ 2 \cdot 12 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array}$$

Sum of the factors of 24

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 + 24 = 25 \\ 2 + 12 = 14 \leftarrow \text{Correct sum} \\ 3 + 8 = 11 \\ 4 + 6 = 10 \end{array}$$

The m and n values are 2 and 12. The factorization is

$$x^2 + 14x + 24 = (x + 2)(x + 12)$$

Note The commutative property allows us to write the factors in any order. That is $(x + 2)(x + 12) = (x + 12)(x + 2)$.

2. $a^2 - 3a - 18$ $m + n = -3$ and $m \cdot n = -18$

Since $b = -3$ and $c = -18$ are both negative, then m and n have different signs and the one with the greater absolute value is negative.

Factorizations of -18, where the negative sign goes with the factor with the greater absolute value

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot (-18) \\ 2 \cdot (-9) \\ 3 \cdot (-6) \end{array}$$

Sum of the factors of -18

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 + (-18) = -17 \\ 2 + (-9) = -7 \\ 3 + (-6) = -3 \leftarrow \text{Correct sum} \end{array}$$

The m and n values are 3 and -6. The factorization is

$$a^2 - 3a - 18 = (a + 3)(a - 6)$$

3. $5a - 24 + a^2$

It is easier to identify b and c if we write the trinomial in descending powers of the variable, which is called standard form.

$$a^2 + 5a - 24$$
 $m + n = 5$ and $m \cdot n = -24$

Since $b = 5$ is positive and $c = -24$ is negative, m and n have different signs and the one with the greater absolute value is positive.

Factorizations of -24, where the positive factor is the one with the greater absolute value

$$\begin{array}{l} (-1) \cdot 24 \\ (-2) \cdot 12 \\ (-3) \cdot 8 \\ (-4) \cdot 6 \end{array}$$

Sum of the factors of -24

$$\begin{array}{l} (-1) + 24 = 23 \\ (-2) + 12 = 10 \\ (-3) + 8 = 5 \leftarrow \text{Correct sum} \\ (-4) + 6 = 2 \end{array}$$

The m and n values are -3 and 8. The factorization is

$$a^2 + 5a - 24 = (a - 3)(a + 8)$$

4. $x^2 + 6x + 12$ $m + n = 6$ and $m \cdot n = 12$

Since $b = 6$ and $c = 12$ are both positive, m and n are both positive.

Factorizations of 12

$$1 \cdot 12$$

$$2 \cdot 6$$

$$3 \cdot 4$$

Sum of the factors of 12

$$1 + 12 = 13$$

$$2 + 6 = 8$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

No sum equals 6.

Since none of the factorizations of 12 add to 6, there is no pair of integers (m and n) and the trinomial will not factor using integer coefficients. We call this a **prime polynomial**.

5. $2a^3 - 18a^2 + 40a = 2a(a^2 - 9a + 20)$ common factor of $2a$

To complete the factorization, we see if the trinomial $a^2 - 9a + 20$ will factor. We need to find m and n that add to -9 and multiply to 20. The values are -4 and -5 . The completely factored form is

$$2a^3 - 18a^2 + 40a = 2a(a - 4)(a - 5)$$

Note A common error when the polynomial has a common factor is to factor it out but to forget to include it as one of the factors in the completely factored form.

6. $x^2y^2 - 8xy + 15$

Rewriting the polynomial as $(xy)^2 - 8xy + 15$, we want to find values for m and n that add to -8 and multiply to 15. The values are -3 and -5 . The factorization is

$$x^2y^2 - 8xy + 15 = (xy - 3)(xy - 5)$$

7. $x^2 + xy - 6y^2$ $m + n = 1$ and $m \cdot n = -6$ m and n are -2 and 3 .

We replace xy with $-2y$ and $3y$. The factorization is

$$x^2 + xy - 6y^2 = (x - 2y)(x + 3y)$$

8. $x^2(a - b) + 6x(a - b) + 8(a - b)$ Common factor of $a - b$

$$= (a - b)(x^2 + 6x + 8)$$

The trinomial $x^2 + 6x + 8$ has m and n values of 4 and 2

$$= (a - b)(x + 4)(x + 2)$$

Completely factored form

9. $(x + y)^2 + 6(x + y) + 8$

If we let a represent $x + y$, then using the property of substitution, the factorization would be

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a^2 & + & 6a & + & 8 & = & (a + 2)(a + 4) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (x + y)^2 & + & 6(x + y) & + & 8 & = & [(x + y) + 2][(x + y) + 4] \\ & & & & & = & (x + y + 2)(x + y + 4) \end{array}$$

Substitute $x + y$ for a
Remove inner parentheses

► **Quick check** Factor $c^2 - 9c + 14$ and $a^2(x - 2) + 7a(x - 2) + 12(x - 2)$ completely.

Perfect square trinomials

Two of the special products that we studied in section 3-2 were the squares of a binomial. We now restate those special products.

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a + b)^2$$

and

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2$$

The right members of these two equations are called the **squares of binomials**, and the left members are called **perfect square trinomials**. Perfect square trinomials can always be factored by our m and n procedure from this section if the coefficient of the squared term is 1, or by the procedure in the next section if the coefficient is not 1. However if we observe that the first and last terms of a trinomial are perfect squares, we should see if the trinomial will factor as the square of a binomial. To factor a trinomial as a perfect square trinomial, three conditions need to be met.

Conditions for factoring a perfect square trinomial

1. The first term must have a positive coefficient and be a perfect square, a^2 .
2. The last term must have a positive coefficient and be a perfect square, b^2 .
3. The middle term must be twice the product of the bases of the first and last terms, $2ab$ or $-2ab$.

We observe that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 9x^2 & + & 12x & + & 4 \\
 & & = (3x)^2 & + & 2(3x)(2) & + & (2)^2 \\
 \nearrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \text{Condition 1} & & \text{Condition 3} & & \text{Condition 2}
 \end{array}$$

Therefore it is a perfect square trinomial and factors into

$$(3x + 2)^2$$

Example 3-5 B

The following examples show the factoring of some other perfect square trinomials.

		Condition 1	Condition 3	Condition 2	Square of a binomial
1.	$x^2 + 10x + 25$	$= (x)^2$	$+ 2(x)(5)$	$+ (5)^2$	$= (x + 5)^2$
2.	$a^2 - 12a + 36$	$= (a)^2$	$- 2(a)(6)$	$+ (6)^2$	$= (a - 6)^2$
3.	$4b^2 + 20b + 25$	$= (2b)^2$	$+ 2(2b)(5)$	$+ (5)^2$	$= (2b + 5)^2$
4.	$9x^2 - 24x + 16$	$= (3x)^2$	$- 2(3x)(4)$	$+ (4)^2$	$= (3x - 4)^2$

► **Quick check** Factor $4x^2 + 20x + 25$ and $9x^2 - 6x + 1$ completely.

Mastery points*Can you*

- Determine two integers whose product is one number and whose sum is another number?
- Recognize when the trinomial $x^2 + bx + c$ will factor and when it will not?
- Factor trinomials of the form $x^2 + bx + c$?
- Always remember to look for the greatest common factor before applying any of the factoring rules?
- Factor perfect square trinomials?

Exercise 3-5

Write in completely factored form. Assume all variables used as exponents represent positive integers. See example 3-5 A.

Example $c^2 - 9c + 14$

Solution $m + n = -9$ and $m \cdot n = 14$

Since $b = -9$ is negative and $c = 14$ is positive, m and n are both negative.

List the factorizations of 14

Sum of the factors of 14

$$(-1)(-14)$$

$$(-1) + (-14) = -15$$

$$(-2)(-7)$$

$$(-2) + (-7) = -9 \leftarrow \text{Correct sum}$$

The m and n values are -2 and -7 . The factorization is

$$c^2 - 9c + 14 = (c - 2)(c - 7)$$

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. $x^2 + 13x - 30$ | 2. $a^2 - 14a + 24$ | 3. $y^2 + 5y - 24$ | 4. $a^2 + 8a + 12$ |
| 5. $x^2 - 2x - 24$ | 6. $y^2 - y - 12$ | 7. $3x^2 + 33x - 36$ | 8. $3y^2 - 18y - 48$ |
| 9. $4x^2 - 4x = 24$ | 10. $5y^2 - 15y - 55$ | 11. $3y^2 - 27y + 12$ | 12. $4s^2 - 28s + 12$ |
| 13. $x^2y^2 - 4xy - 21$ | 14. $x^2y^2 - 3xy - 18$ | 15. $x^2y^2 + 13xy + 12$ | 16. $a^2b^2 + 13ab - 30$ |
| 17. $x^2y^2 - 14xy + 24$ | 18. $y^2z^2 + 5yz - 24$ | 19. $4a^2b^2 + 24ab + 32$ | 20. $3x^2y^2 + 21xy + 30$ |
| 21. $-2x^2y^2 + 6xy + 20$ | 22. $-3x^2y^2 + 6xy + 45$ | 23. $a^2 + 7ab + 10b^2$ | 24. $x^2 - 12xy + 32y^2$ |
| 25. $x^2 + 11xy + 24y^2$ | 26. $y^2 - 4yz - 5z^2$ | 27. $a^2 + 2ab - 35b^2$ | 28. $y^2 - 4yz - 12z^2$ |
| 29. $x^2 + 10xy + 16y^2$ | 30. $x^{2n} + 5x^n + 6$ | 31. $x^{2n} + 9x^n + 14$ | 32. $x^{2n} - 4x^n - 12$ |
| 33. $x^{2n} - 8x^n + 15$ | | | |

Write in completely factored form. See example 3-5 B.

Examples**Solutions**

	Condition 1	Condition 3	Condition 2	Square of a binomial
$25x^2 + 20x + 4$	$= (5x)^2$	$+ 2(5x)(2)$	$+ (2)^2$	$= (5x + 2)^2$
$9x^2 - 6x + 1$	$= (3x)^2$	$- 2(3x)(1)$	$+ (1)^2$	$= (3x - 1)^2$

34. $a^2 + 16a + 64$

37. $c^2 + 18c + 81$

40. $x^2 + 10x + 25$

43. $4x^2 - 12xy + 9y^2$

46. $a^2 - 16ab + 64b^2$

35. $b^2 - 12b + 36$

38. $4a^2 + 20a + 25$

41. $x^2 - 14xy + 49y^2$

44. $25a^2 + 10ab + b^2$

36. $x^2 + 14x + 49$

39. $9y^2 + 12y + 4$

42. $9a^2 - 12ab + 4b^2$

45. $9x^2 + 30xy + 25y^2$

Write in completely factored form. See example 3-5 A.

Example $a^2(x - 2) + 7a(x - 2) + 12(x - 2)$

Solution $= (x - 2)(a^2 + 7a + 12)$
 $= (x - 2)(a + 3)(a + 4)$

Common factor of $x - 2$, m and n values are 3 and 4
 Completely factored form

47. $x^2(a - 2b) + 8x(a - 2b) + 12(a - 2b)$

49. $x^2(y + 2z) - 13x(y + 2z) + 30(y + 2z)$

51. $x^2(3y - z) + 15x(3y - z) + 36(3y - z)$

53. $a^2(3x - y) - 7a(3x - y) - 60(3x - y)$

55. $(a + b)^2 - 4(a + b) - 12$

57. $(y + 3z)^2 - 5(y + 3z) - 14$

59. $(R + 5S)^2 - 6(R + 5S) + 8$

48. $a^2(x - 3y) + 14a(x - 3y) + 24(x - 3y)$

50. $a^2(2b - c) + a(2b - c) - 12(2b - c)$

52. $a^2(2b + 3c) - 6a(2b + 3c) - 27(2b + 3c)$

54. $x^2(2y + z) + 2x(2y + z) - 63(2y + z)$

56. $(2a - b)^2 + (2a - b) - 30$

58. $(2a + 3b)^2 + 8(2a + 3b) + 12$

60. $(x - 4y)^2 - 10(x - 4y) + 21$

Solve the following word problems.

61. If a rectangle has a perimeter of 52 inches and an area of 153 square inches, the dimensions of the rectangle can be found by factoring the expression $W^2 - 26W + 153$. Factor this expression.

62. If the length of a rectangle is 3 meters more than three times its width and its area is 168 square meters, then the dimensions of the rectangle can be found by factoring the expression $3W^2 + 3W - 168$. Factor this expression.

63. When two capacitors are connected in parallel, the total capacitance of the circuit, C_t , is given by $C_t = C_1 + C_2$. If the number of microfarads in C_1 is the square of the number in C_2 and the total capacitance is 42 microfarads, then the expression to find the capacitance C_2 is given by $C_2^2 + C_2 - 42$. Factor this expression.

Review exercises

Factor completely. See section 3-4.

1. $3x(2x - 1) + 5(2x - 1)$

3. $4x(2x - 3) - (2x - 3)$

2. $2a(3a + 1) + (3a + 1)$

4. $5x(x + 4) - 3(x + 4)$

Perform the indicated operations. See section 3-2.

5. $(2x + 1)(3x + 2)$

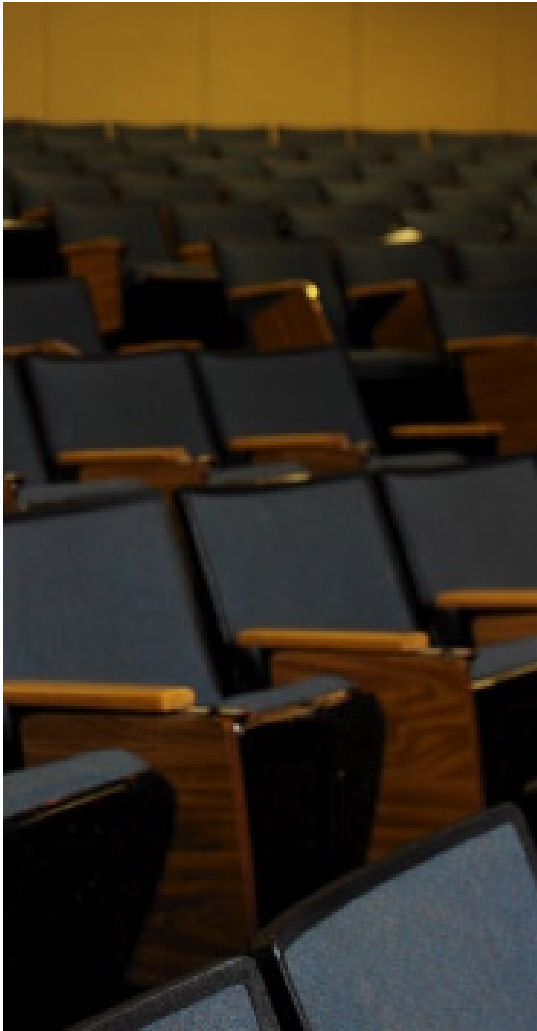
7. $(b + 4)(3b - 7)$

6. $(5a - 1)(2a + 3)$

8. $(3a + 2)(3a - 2)$

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3-6 ■ Factoring trinomials of the form $ax^2 + bx + c$

How to factor trinomials

We are going to factor trinomials of the form $ax^2 + bx + c$. This is called the **standard form** of a trinomial, where we have a single variable and the terms of the polynomial are arranged in descending powers of that variable. Letters a , b , and c in our standard form represent integer constants. For example,

$$4x^2 + 20x + 21$$

is a trinomial in standard form, where $a = 4$, $b = 20$, and $c = 21$.

Consider the product

$$(2x + 3)(2x + 7)$$

By multiplying these two quantities together and combining like terms, we get a trinomial.

$$\begin{aligned}(2x + 3)(2x + 7) &= 4x^2 + 14x + 6x + 21 \\ &= 4x^2 + 20x + 21\end{aligned}$$

To completely factor the trinomial $4x^2 + 20x + 21$ entails reversing the procedure to get

$$(2x + 3)(2x + 7)$$

The trinomial $ax^2 + bx + c$ will factor with integer coefficients if we can find a pair of integers (m and n) whose sum is equal to b , and whose product is equal to $a \cdot c$. In the trinomial $4x^2 + 20x + 21$, b is equal to 20, and $a \cdot c$ is $4 \cdot 21 = 84$. Therefore we want $m + n = 20$ and $m \cdot n = 84$. The values for m and n are 14 and 6.

If we observe the multiplication process in our example, we see that m and n appear as the coefficients of the middle terms that are to be combined for our final answer.

$$\begin{aligned}(2x + 3)(2x + 7) &= 4x^2 + 14x + 6x + 21 \\ &= 4x^2 + 20x + 21\end{aligned}$$

This is precisely what we do with the m and n values. We replace the coefficient of the middle term in the trinomial with these values. In our example, m and n are 14 and 6, and we replace 20 with these numbers.

$$4x^2 + 20x + 21 = 4x^2 + \overbrace{14x + 6x}^{20x} + 21$$

The next step is to group the first two terms and the last two terms.

$$(4x^2 + 14x) + (6x + 21)$$

Now we factor out what is common in each pair. We see that the first two terms contain the common factor $2x$ and the last two terms contain the common factor 3.

$$2x(2x + 7) + 3(2x + 7)$$

When we reach this point, what is inside the parentheses in each term will be the same. Since the quantity $(2x + 7)$ represents just one number and this number is common to both terms, we can factor it out.

$$2x(2x + 7) + 3(2x + 7)$$

Common to both terms

Having factored out what is common, what is left in each term is placed in a second parentheses.

$$2x(2x + 7) + 3(2x + 7)$$

$$(2x + 7)(2x + 3)$$

Common factor Remaining factors

The trinomial is factored.

A summary of the steps follows:

Factoring a trinomial

- Step 1** Determine if the trinomial $ax^2 + bx + c$ is factorable by finding m and n such that $m \cdot n = a \cdot c$ and $m + n = b$. If m and n do not exist, we conclude that the trinomial will not factor.
- Step 2** Replace the middle term, bx , by the sum of mx and nx .
- Step 3** Place parentheses around the first and second terms and around the third and fourth terms. Factor out what is common to each pair.
- Step 4** Factor out the common quantity of each term and place the remaining factors from each term in a second parentheses.

We determine the signs (+ or -) for m and n in a fashion similar to that of the previous section.

The signs (+ or -) for m and n

1. If $a \cdot c$ is positive, then m and n both have the same sign as b .
2. If $a \cdot c$ is negative, then m and n have different signs and the one with the greater absolute value has the same sign as b .

Example 3-6 A

Express the following trinomials in completely factored form. If the trinomial will not factor, so state.

1. $6x^2 + 13x + 6$

Step 1 $m \cdot n = 6 \cdot 6 = 36$ and $m + n = 13$

We determine by inspection that m and n are 9 and 4.

Step 2 $= 6x^2 + 9x + 4x + 6$

Step 3 $= (6x^2 + 9x) + (4x + 6)$

$= 3x(2x + 3) + 2(2x + 3)$

Step 4 $= (2x + 3)(3x + 2)$

Replace $13x$ with $9x$ and $4x$.

Group the first two terms and the last two terms

Factor out what is common to each pair

Factor out the common quantity

Note The order in which we place m and n into the problem will not change the answer.

Alternate

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Step 2} &= 6x^2 + \overbrace{4x + 9x}^{13x} + 6 && \text{Replace } 13x \text{ with } 4x \text{ and } 9x \\
 \text{Step 3} &= (6x^2 + 4x) + (9x + 6) && \text{Group the first two terms and the last two terms} \\
 &= 2x(3x + 2) + 3(3x + 2) && \text{Factor out what is common to each pair} \\
 \text{Step 4} &= (3x + 2)(2x + 3) && \text{Factor out the common quantity}
 \end{aligned}$$

We see that the outcome in step 4 is the same regardless of the order of m and n in the problem.

2. $3x^2 + 14x + 8$

Step 1 $m \cdot n = 3 \cdot 8 = 24$ and $m + n = 14$
 m and n are 2 and 12.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Step 2} &= 3x^2 + \overbrace{2x + 12x}^{14x} + 8 && \text{Replace } 14x \text{ with } 2x \text{ and } 12x \\
 \text{Step 3} &= (3x^2 + 2x) + (12x + 8) && \text{Group the first two terms and the last two terms} \\
 &= x(3x + 2) + 4(3x + 2) && \text{Factor out what is common to each pair} \\
 \text{Step 4} &= (3x + 2)(x + 4) && \text{Factor out the common quantity}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. $6a^2 - 11a + 4$

Step 1 $m \cdot n = 6 \cdot 4 = 24$ and $m + n = -11$
 m and n are -3 and -8 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Step 2} &= 6a^2 + \overbrace{-3a - 8a}^{-11a} + 4 && \text{Replace } -11a \text{ with } -3a \text{ and } -8a \\
 \text{Step 3} &= (6a^2 - 3a) + (-8a + 4) && \text{Group the first two terms and the last two terms} \\
 &= 3a(2a - 1) - 4(2a - 1) && \text{Factor out what is common to each pair}
 \end{aligned}$$

In the last two terms, we have 4 or -4 as the greatest common factor. We factor out -4 so that we will have the same quantity inside the second parentheses.

Step 4 $= (2a - 1)(3a - 4)$ Factor out the common quantity

Note In the third step, if the third term is preceded by a minus sign, we will usually factor out the negative factor.

4. $4a^2 - 9a - 6$

$m \cdot n = 4 \cdot (-6) = -24$ and $m + n = -9$
 The m and n values are not obvious by inspection.

Note If you cannot determine the m and n values by inspection, then you should use the following systematic procedure to list all the possible factorizations of $a \cdot c$. This way you will either find m and n or verify that the trinomial will not factor.

1. Take the natural numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots and divide them into the $a \cdot c$ product. Those that divide in evenly we write as a factorization using the correct m and n signs.

Factorization of -24 , where the negative sign goes with the factor with the greater absolute value

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot (-24) \\ 2 \cdot (-12) \\ 3 \cdot (-8) \\ 4 \cdot (-6) \\ (-6) \cdot 4 \\ (-8) \cdot 3 \\ (-12) \cdot 2 \\ (-24) \cdot 1 \end{array}$$

We note that the top four factorizations are the same as the bottom four. Therefore we need only perform this procedure until the factors repeat

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \cdot (-6) \\ (-6) \cdot 4 \end{array}$$

Factors repeat

2. Find the sum of the factorizations of $a \cdot c$. If there is a sum equal to b , the trinomial will factor. If there is no sum equal to b , then the trinomial will not factor with integer coefficients.

Factorizations of -24

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot (-24) \\ 2 \cdot (-12) \\ 3 \cdot (-8) \\ 4 \cdot (-6) \end{array}$$

Sum of the factors of -24

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 + (-24) = -23 \\ 2 + (-12) = -10 \\ 3 + (-8) = -5 \\ 4 + (-6) = -2 \end{array}$$

Passed -9

No sum equals -9

Since none of the factorizations of -24 also add to -9 , there is no pair of integers (m and n) and the trinomial will not factor. Therefore, $4a^2 - 9a - 6$ is a **prime polynomial**.

Note Regardless of the signs of m and n , the column of values of the sum of the factors will either be increasing or decreasing. Therefore once the desired value has been passed, the process can be stopped and the trinomial will not factor.

► **Quick check** Express $3x^2 + 5x + 2$ and $4x^2 - 11x + 6$ in completely factored form, if possible.

Factoring by inspection—an alternative approach

In the first part of this section, we studied a systematic procedure for determining if a trinomial will factor and how to factor it. In many instances, we are able to determine how the trinomial will factor by inspecting the problem rather than applying this procedure.

Factoring by inspection is accomplished as follows: Factor $8a + 3a^2 + 5$.

Step 1 Write the trinomial in standard form.

$$3a^2 + 8a + 5$$

Arrange terms in descending powers of a

Step 2 Determine the possible combinations of first-degree factors of the first term.

$$(3a \quad \quad)(a \quad \quad) \quad \text{The only factorization of } 3a^2 \text{ is } 3a \cdot a$$

Step 3 Combine with the factors of step 2 all the possible factors of the last term.

$$\begin{array}{l} (3a \quad 5)(a \quad 1) \\ (3a \quad 1)(a \quad 5) \end{array} \quad \text{The only factorization of 5 is } 5 \cdot 1$$

Step 4 Determine the possible symbol (+ or -) between the terms in each binomial.

$$\begin{array}{l} (3a + 5)(a + 1) \\ (3a + 1)(a + 5) \end{array}$$

The rules of signed numbers given in chapter 1 provide the answer to step 4.

1. If the third term is preceded by a + sign and the middle term is preceded by a + sign, then the symbols will be

$$(\quad + \quad)(\quad + \quad)$$

2. If the third term is preceded by a + sign and the middle term is preceded by a - sign, then the symbols will be

$$(\quad - \quad)(\quad - \quad)$$

3. If the third term is preceded by a - sign, then the symbols will be

$$(\quad + \quad)(\quad - \quad)$$

or

$$(\quad - \quad)(\quad + \quad)$$

Note It is assumed that the first term is preceded by a + sign or no sign. If it is preceded by a - sign, these rules could still be used if a (-1) is first factored out of all the terms.

Step 5 Determine which factors, if any, yield the correct middle term.

$$\begin{array}{l} (3a + 5)(a + 1) \\ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline +5a \\ \hline \end{array} \quad (+5a) + (+3a) = +8a \quad \text{Correct middle term} \\ +3a \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (3a + 1)(a + 5) \\ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline +a \\ \hline \end{array} \quad (+a) + (15a) = +16a \\ +15a \end{array}$$

The first set of factors gives us the correct middle term. Therefore $(3a + 5)(a + 1)$ is the factorization of $3a^2 + 8a + 5$.

Example 3-6 B

Factor the following trinomials by inspection.

1. $x^2 + 7x + 12$

Step 1 $x^2 + 7x + 12$

Standard form

Step 2 $(x \quad)(x \quad)$

The only factorization of x^2 is $x \cdot x$

Step 3 $(x \quad 12)(x \quad 1)$
 $(x \quad 6)(x \quad 2)$
 $(x \quad 3)(x \quad 4)$

The factorizations of 12 are $1 \cdot 12$, $6 \cdot 2$, and $3 \cdot 4$

Step 4 $(x + 12)(x + 1)$
 $(x + 6)(x + 2)$
 $(x + 3)(x + 4)$

Using the rules of signed numbers, determine the possible signs between the terms

Step 5 $(x + 12)(x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{} \\ +12x \\ \boxed{} \\ +x \end{array}$$

$$(+12x) + (+x) = +13x$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{} \\ +6x \\ \boxed{} \\ +2x \end{array}$$

$$(+6x) + (+2x) = +8x$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{} \\ +3x \\ \boxed{} \\ +4x \end{array}$$

$$(+3x) + (+4x) = +7x$$

Correct middle term

The factorization of $x^2 + 7x + 12$ is $(x + 3)(x + 4)$.

2. $6x^2 + 17x + 7$

Step 1 $6x^2 + 17x + 7$

Standard form

Step 2 $(6x \quad)(x \quad)$
 $(3x \quad)(2x \quad)$

$$6x^2 = 6x \cdot x \text{ or } 3x \cdot 2x$$

Step 3 $(6x \quad 7)(x \quad 1)$
 $(6x \quad 1)(x \quad 7)$
 $(3x \quad 7)(2x \quad 1)$
 $(3x \quad 1)(2x \quad 7)$

The only factorization of 7 is $7 \cdot 1$

Step 4 $(6x + 7)(x + 1)$
 $(6x + 1)(x + 7)$
 $(3x + 7)(2x + 1)$
 $(3x + 1)(2x + 7)$

Using the rules of signed numbers, determine the possible signs between the terms

Step 5 $(6x + 7)(x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline +7x \\ \hline +6x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(+7x) + (+6x) = +13x$$

$(6x + 1)(x + 7)$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline +x \\ \hline +42x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(+x) + (+42x) = +43x$$

$(3x + 7)(2x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline +14x \\ \hline +3x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(+14x) + (+3x) = +17x$$

Correct middle term.

$(3x + 1)(2x + 7)$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline +2x \\ \hline +21x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(+2x) + (+21x) = +23x$$

Hence, $(3x + 7)(2x + 1)$ is the factorization of $6x^2 + 17x + 7$.

3. $19x - 7 + 6x^2$

Step 1 $6x^2 + 19x - 7$

Standard form

Step 2 $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline (6x \quad)(x \quad) \\ \hline (2x \quad)(3x \quad) \\ \hline \end{array}$

$$6x^2 = 6x \cdot x \text{ or } 2x \cdot 3x$$

Step 3 $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline (6x \quad 7)(x \quad 1) \\ \hline (6x \quad 1)(x \quad 7) \\ \hline (2x \quad 7)(3x \quad 1) \\ \hline (2x \quad 1)(3x \quad 7) \\ \hline \end{array}$

The only factorization of 7 is $7 \cdot 1$.

Step 4 $(6x + 7)(x - 1)$ or $(6x - 7)(x + 1)$
 $(6x + 1)(x - 7)$ or $(6x - 1)(x + 7)$
 $(2x + 7)(3x - 1)$ or $(2x - 7)(3x + 1)$
 $(2x + 1)(3x - 7)$ or $(2x - 1)(3x + 7)$

Using the rules of signed numbers, determine the possible signs between the terms.

Step 5 $(6x + 7)(x - 1)$ or $(6x - 7)(x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline +7x \\ \hline -6x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline -7x \\ \hline +6x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(+7x) + (-6x) = +x \text{ or } (-7x) + (+6x) = -x$$

$(6x + 1)(x - 7)$ or $(6x - 1)(x + 7)$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline +x \\ \hline -42x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline -x \\ \hline +42x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(+x) + (-42x) = -41x \text{ or } (-x) + (+42x) = +41x$$

$$(2x + 7)(3x - 1) \text{ or } (2x - 7)(3x + 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline +21x & -21x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -2x \qquad \qquad +2x \\ (+21x) + (-2x) = +19x \text{ or } (-21x) + (+2x) = -19x \\ \text{Correct middle term} \end{array}$$

$$(2x + 1)(3x - 7) \text{ or } (2x - 1)(3x + 7)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline +3x & -3x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -14x \qquad \qquad +14x \\ (+3x) + (-14x) = -11x \text{ or } (-3x) + (+14x) = +11x \end{array}$$

The factorization of $6x^2 + 19x - 7$ is $(2x + 7)(3x - 1)$. ■

Mastery points

Can you

- Determine two integers whose product is one number and whose sum is another number?
- Recognize when a trinomial will factor and when it will not?
- Factor trinomials of the form $ax^2 + bx + c$?
- Always remember to look for the greatest common factor before applying any of the factoring rules?

Exercise 3-6

Factor completely each trinomial. If a trinomial will not factor, state that as the answer. See examples 3-6 A and B.

Example $3x^2 + 5x + 2$

Solution **Step 1** $m \cdot n = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$ and $m + n = 5$
 m and n are 2 and 3.

$$\text{Step 2} = 3x^2 + \overbrace{2x + 3x}^{5x} + 2$$

$$\text{Step 3} = (3x^2 + 2x) + (3x + 2)$$

$$= x(3x + 2) + 1(3x + 2)$$

$$\text{Step 4} = (3x + 2)(x + 1)$$

Replace $5x$ with $2x$ and $3x$

Group the first two terms and the last two terms

Factor out what is common to each pair

Factor out the common quantity

Example $4x^2 - 11x + 6$

Solution **Step 1** $m \cdot n = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$ and $m + n = -11$
 m and n are -3 and -8 .

$$\text{Step 2} = 4x^2 - \overbrace{3x - 8x}^{-11x} + 6$$

$$\text{Step 3} = (4x^2 - 3x) + (-8x + 6)$$

$$= x(4x - 3) - 2(4x - 3)$$

$$\text{Step 4} = (4x - 3)(x - 2)$$

Replace $-11x$ with $-3x$ and $-8x$

Group the first two terms and the last two terms

Factor out what is common to each pair

Factor out the common quantity

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- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $3a^2 + 7a - 6$ | 2. $2y^2 + y - 6$ | 3. $4x^2 - 5x + 1$ | 4. $2z^2 + 3z + 1$ |
| 5. $x^2 + 18x + 32$ | 6. $2a^2 - 7a + 6$ | 7. $2y^2 - y - 1$ | 8. $5x^2 - 7x - 6$ |
| 9. $8x^2 - 17x + 2$ | 10. $9x^2 - 6x + 1$ | 11. $2a^2 - 11a + 12$ | 12. $5y^2 + 4y + 6$ |
| 13. $2x^2 + 13x + 18$ | 14. $6x^2 + 13x + 6$ | 15. $7x^2 + 20x - 3$ | 16. $4a^2 + 20a + 21$ |
| 17. $4x^2 - 4x - 3$ | 18. $4z^2 - 2z + 5$ | 19. $6x^2 - 23x - 4$ | 20. $9x^2 - 21x - 8$ |
| 21. $10z^2 + 9z + 2$ | 22. $10y^2 + 7y - 6$ | 23. $7x^2 - 3x + 6$ | 24. $2x^2 - 9x + 10$ |
| 25. $5x^2 - 9x - 2$ | 26. $6x^2 + 21x + 18$ | 27. $6x^2 - 17x + 12$ | 28. $4y^2 + 10y + 6$ |
| 29. $3x^2 + 12x + 12$ | 30. $6x^2 + 7x - 3$ | 31. $3x^2 + 8x - 4$ | 32. $2x^2 + 6x - 20$ |
| 33. $6x^2 - 38x + 40$ | 34. $18x^2 + 15x - 18$ | 35. $-4x^2 - 12x - 9$ | 36. $-9z^2 + 30z - 25$ |
| 37. $-7x^2 + 36x - 5$ | 38. $-3x^2 - 2x - 4$ | 39. $12x^2 + 13x - 4$ | 40. $15x^2 + 2x - 1$ |
| 41. $4x^3 + 10x^2 + 4x$ | 42. $2x^3 - 6x^2 - 20x$ | 43. $18x^2 - 42x - 16$ | 44. $2x^3 + 15x^2 + 7x$ |
| 45. $8x^2 - 18x + 9$ | 46. $8y^2 - 14y - 15$ | | |

Review exercises

Perform the indicated multiplication. See section 3-2.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $(3a - b)(3a + b)$ | 2. $(x - 2y)(x + 2y)$ | 3. $(3x - 4y)(3x + 4y)$ | 4. $(x^2 + 5)(x^2 - 5)$ |
| 5. $(x^2 + 4)(x - 2)(x + 2)$ | | 6. $(a + 2b)(a^2 - 2ab + 4b^2)$ | |
| 7. $(x - 3y)(x^2 + 3xy + 9y^2)$ | | 8. $(3a - 2b)(9a^2 + 6ab + 4b^2)$ | |

3-7 ■ Other methods of factoring

The difference of two squares

We saw in section 3-2 that the product $(a + b)(a - b)$ is $a^2 - b^2$. We refer to the indicated product $(a + b)(a - b)$ as the *product* of the *sum* and *difference* of the same two terms. Notice that in one factor we *add* the terms and in the other we find the *difference* between these same terms. The product will *always* be the *difference of the squares of the two terms*.

To factor the **difference of two squares**, we reverse the equation from section 3-2.

The difference of two squares factors as _____

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$$

Concept

Verbally we have

$$(1\text{st term})^2 - (2\text{nd term})^2 \text{ factors into } (1\text{st term} + 2\text{nd term}) \cdot (1\text{st term} - 2\text{nd term})$$

To use this factoring procedure, we must be able to recognize **perfect squares**. For example,

$$16, \quad x^2, \quad 25a^2, \quad 9y^4$$

are all perfect squares since

$$\begin{aligned}16 &= 4 \cdot 4 = (4)^2 \\ x^2 &= x \cdot x = (x)^2 \\ 25a^2 &= 5a \cdot 5a = (5a)^2 \\ 9y^4 &= 3y^2 \cdot 3y^2 = (3y^2)^2\end{aligned}$$

We see from the examples that a *perfect square* is any quantity that can be written as an exact square of a rational quantity.

This is the procedure we use for factoring the difference of two squares.

Factoring the difference of two squares

Step 1 Identify that we have a perfect square minus another perfect square.

Step 2 Rewrite the problem as a first term squared minus a second term squared.

$$(\text{1st term})^2 - (\text{2nd term})^2$$

Step 3 Factor the problem into the first term plus the second term times the first term minus the second term.

$$(\text{1st term} + \text{2nd term})(\text{1st term} - \text{2nd term})$$

Example 3-7 A

Write in completely factored form.

$$\begin{aligned}1. \quad x^2 - 16 \\ &= (x)^2 - (4)^2 \\ &= (x + 4)(x - 4)\end{aligned}$$

Identify as the difference of squares
Rewrite as squares
Factor the binomial

$$\begin{aligned}2. \quad 25a^2 - 4b^2 \\ &= (5a)^2 - (2b)^2 \\ &= (5a + 2b)(5a - 2b)\end{aligned}$$

Identify as the difference of squares
Rewrite as squares
Factor the binomial

$$\begin{aligned}3. \quad 2x^2 - 18y^2 \\ &= 2(x^2 - 9y^2) \\ &= 2[(x)^2 - (3y)^2] \\ &= 2(x + 3y)(x - 3y)\end{aligned}$$

Always look for the greatest common factor first
Common factor of 2
Rewrite as squares
Factor the binomial

$$\begin{aligned}4. \quad x^4 - 81 \\ &= (x^2)^2 - (9)^2 \\ &= (x^2 + 9)(x^2 - 9) \\ &= (x^2 + 9)[(x)^2 - (3)^2] \\ &= (x^2 + 9)(x + 3)(x - 3)\end{aligned}$$

Identify as the difference of squares
Rewrite as squares
Factor the binomial and inspect the factors
Identify the second factor as the difference of squares
Factor the second binomial

Our first factorization of $x^4 - 81$ yielded the factors $x^2 + 9$ and $x^2 - 9$. On further inspection, we observe that $x^2 - 9$ is the difference of two squares.

Note In example 4, $x^2 + 9$ is called the sum of two squares and will not factor using real numbers.

$$\begin{aligned}5. \quad x^{2n} - 4 \\ &= (x^n)^2 - (2)^2 \\ &= (x^n + 2)(x^n - 2)\end{aligned}$$

Identify as the difference of squares
Rewrite as squares
Factor the binomial

► **Quick check** Write $3b^2 - 12c^2$ in completely factored form.

The difference of two cubes

To factor problems involving the difference of two squares, we identified the two terms as squares and applied the procedure. Now we will factor the **difference of two cubes** in a similar fashion.

Consider the indicated product $(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$. If we carry out the multiplication, we have

$$\begin{aligned}(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) &= a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 - a^2b - ab^2 - b^3 \\ &= a^3 - b^3\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a^3 - b^3$ and $(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$ is the factored form of $a^3 - b^3$.

The difference of two cubes factors as

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

Concept

If we are able to write a two-term polynomial as a first term cubed minus a second term cubed, then it will factor as the difference of two cubes.

$$\begin{aligned}&(\text{1st term})^3 - (\text{2nd term})^3 = \\ &(\text{1st term} - \text{2nd term})[(\text{1st term})^2 + (\text{1st term} \cdot \text{2nd term}) + (\text{2nd term})^2]\end{aligned}$$

This is the procedure we use for factoring the difference of two cubes.

Factoring the difference of two cubes

Step 1 Identify that we have a perfect cube minus another perfect cube.

Step 2 Rewrite the problem as a first term cubed minus a second term cubed.

$$(\text{1st term})^3 - (\text{2nd term})^3$$

Step 3 Factor the problem into the first term minus the second term times the first term squared plus the first term times the second term plus the second term squared.

$$(\text{1st term} - \text{2nd term})[(\text{1st term})^2 + (\text{1st term} \cdot \text{2nd term}) + (\text{2nd term})^2]$$

Example 3-7 B

Factor completely.

1. $a^3 - 8$

We rewrite both the terms as perfect cubes.

$$a^3 - 8 = (a)^3 - (2)^3$$

The first term is a and the second term is 2. Then we write down the procedure for factoring the difference of two cubes.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}(\quad - \quad)(\quad)^2 + (\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)^2 \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{1st} \quad \text{2nd} \quad \text{1st} \quad \quad \text{1st} \quad \text{2nd} \quad \text{2nd}\end{array}$$

Now substitute a where the first term is and 2 where the second term is.

$$(a - 2)[(a)^2 + (a)(2) + (2)^2]$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 1st 2nd 1st 1st 2nd 2nd

Finally, we simplify the second factor.

$$(a - 2)(a^2 + 2a + 4)$$

Therefore $a^3 - 8 = (a - 2)(a^2 + 2a + 4)$.

2. $40x^3 - 135y^3$

$$= 5(8x^3 - 27y^3)$$

$$= 5[(2x)^3 - (3y)^3]$$

$$5(\quad - \quad)[(\quad)^2 + (\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)^2]$$

$$5(2x - 3y)[(2x)^2 + (2x)(3y) + (3y)^2]$$

$$= 5(2x - 3y)(4x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2)$$

3. $a^{21} - 64b^{15}$

$$= (a^7)^3 - (4b^5)^3$$

$$(\quad - \quad)[(\quad)^2 + (\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)^2]$$

$$(a^7 - 4b^5)[(a^7)^2 + (a^7)(4b^5) + (4b^5)^2]$$

$$= (a^7 - 4b^5)(a^{14} + 4a^7b^5 + 16b^{10})$$

Always look for the greatest common factor first

5 is a common factor, identify the binomial

Rewrite as cubes

Factoring procedure ready for substitution

The first term is $2x$, the second term is $3y$

Simplify within the second group

Identify the difference of two cubes

Rewrite as cubes

Factoring procedure ready for substitution

The first term is a^7 , the second term is $4b^5$

Simplify within the second group

Note In example 3, we observe that a variable raised to a power that is a multiple of 3 can be written as a cube by dividing the exponent by 3. The quotient is the exponent of the number inside the parentheses and the 3 is the exponent outside the parentheses. For example,

$$y^{12} = (y^4)^3 \text{ and } z^{24} = (z^8)^3$$

The sum of two cubes

If we carry out the indicated multiplication in $(a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) &= a^3 - a^2b + ab^2 + a^2b - ab^2 + b^3 \\ &= a^3 + b^3 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $(a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = a^3 + b^3$ and $(a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ is the factored form of $a^3 + b^3$.

The sum of two cubes factors as

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

Concept

If we are able to write a two-term polynomial as a first term cubed plus a second term cubed, then it will factor as the sum of two cubes.

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{1st term})^3 + (\text{2nd term})^3 = \\ &(\text{1st term} + \text{2nd term})[(\text{1st term})^2 - (\text{1st term})(\text{2nd term}) + (\text{2nd term})^2] \end{aligned}$$

This is the procedure we use for factoring the sum of two cubes.

Factoring the sum of two cubes

Step 1 Identify that we have a perfect cube plus another perfect cube.

Step 2 Rewrite the problem as a first term cubed plus a second term cubed.

$$(1\text{st term})^3 + (2\text{nd term})^3$$

Step 3 Factor the problem into the first term plus the second term times the first term squared minus the first term times the second term plus the second term squared.

$$(1\text{st term} + 2\text{nd term})[(1\text{st term})^2 - (1\text{st term})(2\text{nd term}) + (2\text{nd term})^2]$$

Example 3-7 C

Factor completely.

1. $x^3 + 27$

$$= (x)^3 + (3)^3$$

$$(\quad + \quad)[(\quad)^2 - (\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)^2]$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ 1\text{st} & 2\text{nd} & 1\text{st} & & 1\text{st} & 2\text{nd} & 2\text{nd} \end{array}$$

$$(x + 3)[(x)^2 - (x)(3) + (3)^2]$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ 1\text{st} & 2\text{nd} & 1\text{st} & & 1\text{st} & 2\text{nd} & 2\text{nd} \end{array}$$

$$= (x + 3)(x^2 - 3x + 9)$$

Identify the sum of two cubes

Rewrite as cubes

Factoring procedure ready for substitution

The first term is x , the second term is 3

Simplify within the second group

2. $8x^3 + y^9$

$$= (2x)^3 + (y^3)^3$$

$$(\quad + \quad)[(\quad)^2 - (\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)^2]$$

$$(2x + y^3)[(2x)^2 - (2x)(y^3) + (y^3)^2]$$

$$= (2x + y^3)(4x^2 - 2xy^3 + y^6)$$

Identify the sum of two cubes

Rewrite as cubes

Factoring procedure ready for substitution

The first term is $2x$, the second term is y^3

Simplify within the second group

3. $a^3b^3 + 27c^3$

$$= (ab)^3 + (3c)^3$$

$$(\quad + \quad)[(\quad)^2 - (\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)^2]$$

$$(ab + 3c)[(ab)^2 - (ab)(3c) + (3c)^2]$$

$$= (ab + 3c)(a^2b^2 - 3abc + 9c^2)$$

Identify the sum of two cubes

Rewrite as cubes

Factoring procedure ready for substitution

The first term is ab , the second term is $3c$

Simplify within the second group

► **Quick check** Factor $27b^3 + c^{12}$ completely.

Mastery points

Can you

- Factor the difference of two squares?
- Factor the sum and the difference of two cubes?

Exercise 3-7

Write in completely factored form. Assume all variables used as exponents represent positive integers. See examples 3-7 A, B, and C.

Example $3b^2 - 12c^2$

Solution $3(b^2 - 4c^2)$

Common factor of 3 and identify the binomial

$$3[(b)^2 - (2c)^2]$$

Rewrite as squares

$$3(b + 2c)(b - 2c)$$

Factor the binomial

Example $27b^3 + c^{12}$

Solution $(3b)^3 + (c^4)^3$

Identify and rewrite as cubes

$$(\quad + \quad)[(\quad)^2 - (\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)^2]$$

Factoring procedure ready for substitution

$$(3b + c^4)[(3b)^2 - (3b)(c^4) + (c^4)^2]$$

The first term is $3b$, the second term is c^4

$$(3b + c^4)(9b^2 - 3bc^4 + c^8)$$

Simplify within the second group

1. $a^2 - 49$
2. $36 - R^2$
3. $64 - S^2$
4. $4a^2 - 25b^2$
5. $36x^2 - y^4$
6. $x^4 - 4$
7. $16a^2 - 49b^2$
8. $144x^2 - 121y^2$
9. $8a^2 - 32b^2$
10. $3x^2 - 27y^2$
11. $50 - 2x^2$
12. $128a^2 - 2b^2$
13. $98a^2b^2 - 50x^2y^2$
14. $x^4 - y^4$
15. $a^4 - 81$
16. $16R^4 - 1$
17. $x^4 - 16y^4$
18. $x^{2n} - 1$
19. $a^{2n} - 4$
20. $x^{4n} - 25$
21. $x^{2n} - y^{2n}$
22. $x^{4n} - 16$
23. $x^{4n} - 81$
24. $a^2(x + 2y) - b^2(x + 2y)$
25. $4x^2(a + 5b) - y^2(a + 5b)$
26. $2a^2(x + y) - 8b^2(x + y)$
27. $3a^2(3x - y) - 27(3x - y)$
28. $4a(x^2 - y^2) - 8b(x^2 - y^2)$
29. $9x(4a^2 - b^2) - 3y(4a^2 - b^2)$
30. $(a + b)^2 - (x - y)^2$
31. $(2a + b)^2 - (x - 2y)^2$
32. $(2x - y)^2 - (x + y)^2$
33. $(3a - b)^2 - (2a - b)^2$
34. $(4x + 3y)^2 - (4x - 2y)^2$
35. $(x + 2y)^2 - (x - 3y)^2$
36. $R^3 - 8$
37. $27a^3 - b^3$
38. $8y^3 - 27$
39. $x^3 + y^3$
40. $27 + x^3$
41. $a^3 + 8b^3$
42. $64a^3 + b^3$
43. $8y^3 - 27x^3$
44. $64a^3 - 8$
45. $81a^3 - 3b^3$
46. $2a^3 + 16$
47. $3x^3 + 24$
48. $2a^3 - 16$
49. $64z^3 + 125$
50. $a^5 + 27a^2b^3$
51. $2a^3 - 54b^3$
52. $8x^2y^3 - x^5$
53. $R^5 + 64R^2S^3$
54. $54y^3 + 2z^3$
55. $3x^5 - 81x^2y^3$
56. $a^3b^9 - c^{15}$
57. $x^3y^{12} + z^9$
58. $x^{15}y^6 - 8z^9$
59. $a^{18}b^9 - 27c^3$
60. $2a^3b^3 + 16$
61. $3x^3y^6 + 81z^3$
62. $(a + 2b)^3 - c^3$
63. $(x + 3y)^3 + z^3$
64. $(2a - b)^3 + 8c^3$
65. $(4a + b)^3 - 27c^3$
66. $(2a + b)^3 - (x - y)^3$
67. $(a - 2b)^3 - (2x + y)^3$
68. $(3a + b)^3 - (a - 2b)^3$
69. $(3x - y)^3 + (2x + 3y)^3$
70. $(a - 2b)^3 - (a + b)^3$
71. $(2x - y)^3 + (x + y)^3$
72. $(5x - 2y)^3 + (3x + 2y)^3$
73. In engineering, the equation of transverse shearing stress in a rectangular beam is given in two forms:
 - (a) $T = \frac{V}{8I}(h^2 - 4V_1^2)$ and
 - (b) $T = \frac{3V}{2A}\left(1 - \frac{4V_1^2}{H^2}\right)$

Factor the right member of each equation.

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Review exercises

Write in completely factored form. See sections 3-4, 3-5, and 3-6.

1. $a^2 - 7a + 10$

2. $5ax + 2bx - 10ay - 4by$

3. $x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2$

4. $6a^2 - ab - b^2$

5. $5a^3 - 40a^2 + 75a$

6. $6x^2 + x - 12$

3-8 ■ Factoring: A general strategy

In this section, we will review the different methods of factoring that we have studied in the previous sections. The following outline gives a general strategy for factoring polynomials.

I. Factor out the greatest common factor.

Examples

1. $5x^3 - 25x^2 = 5x^2(x - 5)$

2. $x(a - 2b) + 2y(a - 2b) = (a - 2b)(x + 2y)$

II. Count the number of terms.

A. Two terms: Check to see if the polynomial is the difference of two squares, the difference of two cubes, or the sum of two cubes.

Examples

1. $x^2 - 25y^2 = (x + 5y)(x - 5y)$

Difference of two squares

2. $8a^3 - b^3 = (2a - b)(4a^2 + 2ab + b^2)$

Difference of two cubes

3. $m^3 + 64n^3 = (m + 4n)(m^2 - 4mn + 16n^2)$

Sum of two cubes

B. Three terms: Check to see if the polynomial is a perfect square trinomial. If it is not, use one of the general methods for factoring a trinomial.

Examples

1. $m^2 + 6m + 9 = (m + 3)^2$

Perfect square trinomial

2. $m^2 - 5m - 14 = (m - 7)(m + 2)$

General trinomial, leading coefficient of 1

3. $6x^2 + 7x - 20 = (2x + 5)(3x - 4)$

General trinomial, leading coefficient other than 1

C. Four terms: Check to see if we can factor by grouping.

Examples

1. $ax + 3a - 2bx - 6b = (a - 2b)(x + 3)$

2. $x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x - 6 = (x^2 - 3)(x + 2)$

III. Check to see if any of the factors we have written can be factored further. Any common factors that were missed in part I can still be factored out here.

Examples

1. $x^4 - 11x^2 + 28 = (x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 7)$
 $= (x - 2)(x + 2)(x^2 - 7)$

Difference of two squares

2. $4a^2 - 36b^2 = (2a + 6b)(2a - 6b)$

$= 2(a + 3b)2(a - 3b) = 4(a + 3b)(a - 3b)$

Overlooked common factor

The following examples illustrate our strategy for factoring polynomials.

Example 3-8 A

Completely factor the following polynomials.

1. $12a^3 - 3ab^2$

I. First, we look for the greatest common factor.

$$3a(4a^2 - b^2) \quad \text{Common factor of } 3a$$

II. The factor $4a^2 - b^2$ has two terms and is the difference of two squares.

$$3a(4a^2 - b^2) = 3a(2a + b)(2a - b) \quad \text{Factoring the binomial}$$

III. After checking to see if any of the factors will factor further, we conclude that $3a(2a + b)(2a - b)$ is the completely factored form. Therefore

$$12a^3 - 3ab^2 = 3a(2a + b)(2a - b)$$

2. $3x^2 + 7xy - 6y^2$

I. There is no common factor (other than 1 or -1).

II. Since this trinomial is not a perfect square, we use our general method for factoring trinomials.

$$m \cdot n = -18 \text{ and } m + n = 7, m \text{ and } n \text{ are } -2 \text{ and } 9.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 7xy - 6y^2 &= 3x^2 - 2xy + 9xy - 6y^2 && \text{Replace } 7xy \text{ with } -2xy \text{ and } 9xy \\ &= x(3x - 2y) + 3y(3x - 2y) && \text{Group the first two terms and the last two terms and factor out what is common to each pair} \\ &= (3x - 2y)(x + 3y) && \text{Factor out the common quantity} \end{aligned}$$

III. None of the factors will factor further.

$$3x^2 + 7xy - 6y^2 = (3x - 2y)(x + 3y)$$

3. $2am^2 + bm^2 - 2an^2 - bn^2$

I. There is no common factor (other than 1 or -1).

II. The polynomial has four terms and we factor by grouping.

$$\begin{aligned} &= (2am^2 + bm^2) + (-2an^2 - bn^2) && \text{Group in pairs} \\ &= m^2(2a + b) - n^2(2a + b) && \text{Factor out what is common to each pair} \\ &= (2a + b)(m^2 - n^2) && \text{Factor out the common quantity} \end{aligned}$$

III. The factor $m^2 - n^2$ is the difference of two squares.

$$2am^2 + bm^2 - 2an^2 - bn^2 = (2a + b)(m + n)(m - n) \quad \text{Completely factored form}$$

4. $5x^3 + 5x^2 + 20x$

I. The greatest common factor is $5x$.

$$5x(x^2 + x + 4) \quad \text{Common factor of } 5x$$

II. The trinomial $x^2 + x + 4$ will not factor.

III. None of the factors will factor further.

$$5x^3 + 5x^2 + 20x = 5x(x^2 + x + 4) \quad \text{Completely factored form}$$

5. $a^8 + 8a^2b^3$

I. The greatest common factor is a^2 .

$$a^2(a^6 + 8b^3) \quad \text{Common factor of } a^2$$

II. The factor $a^6 + 8b^3$ is the sum of two cubes.

$$a^2(a^6 + 8b^3) = a^2(a^2 + 2b)(a^4 - 2a^2b + 4b^2) \quad \text{Factoring the sum of cubes}$$

III. None of the factors will factor further.

$$a^8 + 8a^2b^3 = a^2(a^2 + 2b)(a^4 - 2a^2b + 4b^2) \quad \text{Completely factored form}$$

6. $a^2(4 - x^2) + 8a(4 - x^2) + 16(4 - x^2)$

I. The greatest common factor is $4 - x^2$.

$$(4 - x^2)(a^2 + 8a + 16) \quad \text{Common factor of } 4 - x^2$$

II. The factor $4 - x^2$ is the difference of two squares. The factor $a^2 + 8a + 16$ is a perfect square trinomial.

$$(2 + x)(2 - x)(a + 4)^2 \quad \text{Factoring the binomial and the trinomial}$$

III. None of the factors will factor further.

$$\begin{aligned} a^2(4 - x^2) + 8a(4 - x^2) + 16(4 - x^2) \\ = (2 + x)(2 - x)(a + 4)^2 \quad \text{Completely factored form} \end{aligned}$$

► **Quick check** Factor $4x^2 - 36y^2$ completely.

Mastery points

Can you

- Factor out the greatest common factor?
- Factor the difference of two squares?
- Factor the difference of two cubes?
- Factor the sum of two cubes?
- Factor trinomials?
- Factor a four-term polynomial?
- Use the general strategy for factoring polynomials?

Exercise 3-8

Completely factor the following polynomials. If a polynomial will not factor, so state. See the outline of the general strategy for factoring polynomials and example 3-8 A.

Example $4x^2 - 36y^2$

Solution I. $4x^2 - 36y^2 = 4(x^2 - 9y^2)$ Common factor of 4
 II. $= 4(x + 3y)(x - 3y)$ Factoring the binomial
 III. $4x^2 - 36y^2 = 4(x + 3y)(x - 3y)$ Completely factored form

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. $m^2 - 49$ | 2. $81 - x^2$ | 3. $x^2 + 6x + 5$ |
| 4. $a^2 + 11a + 10$ | 5. $7a^2 + 36a + 5$ | 6. $3x^2 + 13x + 4$ |
| 7. $2a^2 + 15a + 18$ | 8. $5b^2 + 16b + 12$ | 9. $a^2b^2 + 2ab - 8$ |
| 10. $x^2y^2 - 5xy - 14$ | 11. $27a^3 + b^3$ | 12. $x^3 + 64y^3$ |
| 13. $25x^2(3x + y) + 5a(3x + y)$ | 14. $36x^2(2a - b) - 12x(2a - b)$ | 15. $10x^2 - 20xy + 10y^2$ |
| 16. $6a^2 - 24ab - 48b^2$ | 17. $4m^2 - 16n^2$ | 18. $9x^2 - 36y^2$ |

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19. $(a - b)^2 - (2x + y)^2$
 22. $32a^4 - 4ab^9$
 25. $4x^2 - 9y^2$
 28. $6am + 4bm - 3an - 2bn$
 31. $5a^2 - 32a - 21$
 34. $x^4 - 37x^2 + 36$
 37. $y^4 - 16$
 40. $6x^2 + 18x - 60$
 43. $6a^2 + 7a - 5$
 46. $3x^2y(m - 4n) + 15xy^2(m - 4n)$
 49. $80x^5 - 5x$
 52. $3x^3y^3 + 6x^2y^4 + 3xy^5$
 55. $3x^2 + 8x - 91$
 58. $a^8b^4 + 27a^2b^7$
 60. $x^2(16 - b^2) + 10x(16 - b^2) + 25(16 - b^2)$
20. $(3a + b)^2 - (x - y)^2$
 23. $12x^3y^2 - 18x^2y^2 + 16xy^4$
 26. $36 - a^2b^2$
 29. $27a^9 - b^3c^3$
 32. $7a^2 + 16a - 15$
 35. $4a^2 - 4ab - 15b^2$
 38. $z^4 - 81$
 41. $(x + y)^2 - 8(x + y) - 9$
 44. $4x^2 + 17x - 15$
 47. $4a^2 - 20ab + 25b^2$
 50. $3b^5 - 48b$
 53. $9a^2 - (x + 5y)^2$
 56. $3x^2 - 32x - 91$
 59. $a^2(9 - x^2) - 6a(9 - x^2) + 9(9 - x^2)$
21. $3x^6 - 81y^3$
 24. $9x^5y - 6x^3y^3 + 3x^2y^2$
 27. $3ax + 6ay - bx - 2by$
 30. $x^{12} - y^3z^6$
 33. $a^4 - 5a^2 + 4$
 36. $6x^2 + 7xy - 3y^2$
 39. $4a^2 + 10a + 4$
 42. $(a - 2b)^2 + 7(a - 2b) + 10$
 45. $4ab(x + 3y) - 8a^2b^2(x + 3y)$
 48. $9m^2 - 30mn + 25n^2$
 51. $3a^5b - 18a^3b^3 + 27ab^5$
 54. $7x(a^2 - 4b^2) + 14(a^2 - 4b^2)$
 57. $3x^5y^9 + 81x^2z^6$

Review exercises

Find the solution set of the following equations. See section 2-1.

1. $x - 7 = 0$
 2. $2x + 3 = 0$
 3. $5x - 4 = 0$
 4. $3x = 0$
 5. $6 - 5x = 0$
 6. $4 - 2x = 0$

Chapter 3 lead-in problem

The amount A of a radioactive substance remaining after time t can be found using the formula $A = A_0(0.5)^{t/n}$, where A_0 represents the original amount of radioactive material and n is the half-life given in the same units of time as t . If the half-life of radioactive carbon 14 is 5,770 years, how much radioactive carbon 14 will remain after 11,540 years if we start with 100 grams?

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= A_0(0.5)^{t/n} && \text{Original formula} \\
 A &= (\quad)(0.5)^{ \quad } && \text{Formula ready for substitution} \\
 A &= (100)(0.5)^{11,540/5770} && \text{Substitute} \\
 A &= (100)(0.5)^2 && \text{Simplify the exponent} \\
 A &= (100)(0.25) && \text{Powers} \\
 A &= 25 && \text{Multiply}
 \end{aligned}$$

There will be 25 grams of radioactive carbon 14 remaining after 11,540 years.

Chapter 3 summary

1. In the expression a^n , a is called the **base** and n the **exponent**.
2. The following are properties and definitions involving exponents.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{a. } a^n = \overbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdots a}^{n \text{ factors of } a} \\ & \text{b. } a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n} \\ & \text{c. } (a^m)^n = a^{mn} \\ & \text{d. } (ab)^n = a^n b^n \\ & \text{e. } a^m \div a^n = \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}, a \neq 0 \\ & \text{f. } a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}, a \neq 0 \\ & \text{g. } a^0 = 1, a \neq 0 \\ & \text{h. } \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}, b \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

3. When multiplying two multinomials, we multiply each term of the first multinomial by each term of the second multinomial and then combine like terms.
4. Three **special products** are

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)^2 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\ (a-b)^2 &= a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \\ (a+b)(a-b) &= a^2 - b^2 \end{aligned}$$
5. The **scientific notation** form of a number Y is $Y = a \times 10^n$, where a is a number greater than or equal to 1 and less than 10, and n is an integer.

6. A **prime number** is any natural number greater than 1 that is divisible only by itself and by 1.
7. A polynomial with integer coefficients will be considered to be in **completely factored form** when it is expressed as the product of polynomials with integer coefficients and none of the factors except a monomial can still be written as the product of two polynomials with integer coefficients.
8. We try to factor **four-term polynomials** by grouping.
9. The **trinomial** $x^2 + bx + c$ will factor only if we can find a pair of integers, m and n , whose product is c and whose sum is b .
10. The **trinomial** $ax^2 + bx + c$ will factor only if we can find a pair of integers, m and n , whose product is $a \cdot c$ and whose sum is b .

11. Perfect square trinomials factor as

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a + b)^2$$

and

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2$$

12. The **difference of two squares** factors as

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$$

13. The **sum and difference of two cubes** factors as

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

and

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

Chapter 3 error analysis

1. Exponential notation

Example: $(-2)^4 = -(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2) = -16$

Correct answer: 16

What error was made? (see page 16)

2. Product of like bases

Example: $a \cdot a^3 \cdot a^5 = a^{3+5} = a^8$

Correct answer: a^9

What error was made? (see page 99)

3. Power to a power

Example: $(x^3)^5 = x^{3+5} = x^8$

Correct answer: x^{15}

What error was made? (see page 99)

4. Power to a power

Example: $(4ab^3)^2 = 4a^2(b^3)^2 = 4a^2b^6$

Correct answer: $16a^2b^6$

What error was made? (see page 100)

5. Squaring a binomial

Example: $(x + 9)^2 = (x)^2 + (9)^2 = x^2 + 81$

Correct answer: $x^2 + 18x + 81$

What error was made? (see page 106)

6. Factoring the sum of two cubes

Example: $x^3 + 8 = (x + 2)^3$

Correct answer: $(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)$

What error was made? (see page 144)

7. Negative exponents

Example: $5^{-2} = -(5)^2 = -25$

Correct answer: $\frac{1}{25}$

What error was made? (see page 113)

8. Negative exponents

Example: $-6^{-3} = 6^3 = 216$

Correct answer: $-\frac{1}{216}$

What error was made? (see page 113)

9. Zero exponents

Example: $5x^0 = 1$

Correct answer: 5

What error was made? (see page 114)

10. Completely factoring an expression

Example: $6x^2 - 18x - 24 = (x - 4)(6x + 6)$

Correct answer: $6(x - 4)(x + 1)$

What error was made? (see page 147)

Chapter 3 critical thinking

Given the problem 48^2 , determine a method by which you can square the 48 mentally.

Chapter 3 review**[3-1]**

Perform the indicated operations.

1. $(-5x^2)(3x^3)$

2. $(2a^2b)(3ab^4)$

3. $(2a^3b^4c)^3$

4. $(xy^3z)^2(x^2y)^3$

5. $(3a^2)^2a^3 + (2a)^3a^4$

6. $(2b^5)^2 - (3b^2)^3b^2$

[3-2]

Perform the indicated multiplication and simplify.

7. $5a^2b(2a^2 - 3ab + 4b^2)$

8. $(2a - b)(a + b)$

9. $(y - 7)(y + 7)$

10. $(2a + b)^2$

11. $(a + b)(a^2 - 3ab + 2b^2)$

12. $(3x - 2)(x + 4) - (x - 3)^2$

[3-3]

Perform all indicated operations and leave the answers with only positive exponents. Assume that all variables represent nonzero real numbers.

13. $\frac{2a^2b^4}{2^3a^5b}$

14. $(3x^{-4})(2x^{-5})$

15. $(3x^{-2}y^3z^0)^2$

16. $\left(\frac{16x^4y^3}{4xy^8}\right)^3$

17. $\frac{a^5b^{-2}}{a^{-4}b}$

18. $\frac{2^{-3}a^0b^{-3}c^2}{4^{-1}a^{-3}b^{-2}c^{-5}}$

19. $(2x^3y^{-4})^2(x^{-2}y)^3$

[3-4]

Write in completely factored form.

20. $12x^3 - 18x^2$

21. $12a^4b - 4a^2b^3 + 24a^3b^2$

22. $x(a + b) - 2y(a + b)$

23. $10x^2(x - 3z) + 5x(x - 3z)$

24. $6ax - 3ay - 2bx + by$

25. $4ax + 6by + 8ay + 3bx$

26. $4ax + 2ay + 6bx + 3by$

27. $ax + 3bx - 2ay - 6by$

28. $6ax + by - 2bx - 3ay$

29. $2ax + 3by + 6bx + ay$

[3-5]

Write in completely factored form. If a polynomial will not factor, so state.

30. $a^2 + 14a + 24$

31. $b^2 - 9b + 14$

32. $2a^3 - 8a^2 - 10a$

33. $x^3 - x^2 - 6x$

34. $x^2y^2 + 10xy + 24$

35. $a^2b^2 - 8ab - 20$

36. $(x + 3y)^2 + (x + 3y) - 2$

37. $(x + 2y)^2 - 14(x + 2y) + 49$

38. $a^2 - ab - 2b^2$

39. $x^2 + 5xy + 6y^2$

[3-6]

Write in completely factored form. If a polynomial will not factor, so state.

40. $2a^2 - 7a + 6$

41. $8x^2 - 14x + 5$

42. $6y^2 - 5y - 4$

43. $3a^2 + 2a - 1$

44. $4x^2 + 11x - 3$

45. $4x^2 + 4x + 1$

46. $24a^2 + 22a + 3$

47. $8x^2 - 18x + 9$

48. $2x^2 + 15x + 18$

49. $6x^2 + 51x + 24$

50. $-2x^2 + 11x + 6$

[3-7]

Write in completely factored form.

51. $x^2 - 81$

52. $4a^2 - 36b^2$

53. $3a^2 - 27b^2$

54. $y^4 - 81$

55. $x^2(a + 2b) - y^2(a + 2b)$

56. $4a^2(x - 3z) - 9b^2(x - 3z)$

57. $a^3 + 8b^3$

60. $27x^5 + x^2y^3$

[3-8]

Write in completely factored form.

63. $9x^2 + 24x + 16$

66. $a^2(9 - x^2) + 12a(9 - x^2) + 36(9 - x^2)$

67. $6a^2 + 17a - 3$

70. $a^3b^2 - 4a^2b^3 + 4ab^4$

58. $27x^3 - y^3$

61. $2x^3 - 16b^3$

64. $a^6 - b^9$

68. $4mx - 8my + 3nx - 6ny$

71. $x^2 + 2xy - 8y^2$

59. $64a^3 + 8b^3$

62. $x^{12}y^{15} - z^9$

65. $3a^3 - 75a$

69. $40x^4 + 5xy^3$

72. $15a^2 + 4a - 4$

Chapter 3 cumulative test

Determine if the following statements are true or false.

[1-1] 1. $|-10| < 0$

[1-2] 2. $-3^2 = (-3)^2$

[1-1] 3. $J \subseteq Q$

Perform the indicated operations, if possible, and simplify.

[1-2] 4. $\frac{(-8)}{(-4)}$

[1-2] 5. $\frac{(-7)}{0}$

[1-2] 6. $(-2) - (-6)$

[1-2] 7. $(-2)(4)(0)(-6)$

[1-2] 8. $(-3)^4$

[1-4] 9. $48 - 24 \div 6 - 3 - 2^2$

[1-4] 10. $2[-3(10 - 7) - 12 + 4]$

Solve the following equations and inequalities.

[2-5] 11. $3x - 4 \geq x + 10$

[2-4] 13. $|3x + 4| = 5$

[2-6] 15. $|6x + 5| - 4 > 2$

[2-5] 17. $-3 \leq 2x + 7 \leq 4$

[2-3] 18. Three times a number is subtracted from 43 and this result is less than 16. Find all numbers that satisfy this condition.

[2-1] 12. $2(3x - 4) + 7 = 8x - 11$

[2-6] 14. $|8 - 3x| < 9$

[2-5] 16. $-4 < 3 - 2x < 6$

[2-3] 19. Earl has invested \$8,000 at a 9% rate. How much more must he invest at 12% to make the total income for one year from both investments a 10% rate?

Perform the indicated operations and simplify. Assume that all variables represent nonzero real numbers.

[3-1] 20. $(2a^2b)(3a^3b^4)$

[3-3] 22. $\frac{27a^5b^9c}{18a^2b^4c^7}$

[3-3] 24. $\left(\frac{3x^2y^4}{9x^5y}\right)^3$

[3-3] 26. $(3a^{-3}b^2c^{-1})^{-3}$

[3-2] 28. $(3a - b)^2$

[3-2] 30. $6x^4y^3(2x^2 - 3x^2y + 4y^2)$

[3-1] 21. $(2x^3y^4)^4$

[3-3] 23. $\frac{x^{-4}y^3}{x^2y^{-1}}$

[1-6] 25. $(5x^2 - 3x + 4) - (x^2 - x + 7)$

[1-6] 27. $4ab - \{2a + 3b - [a - (2b - 3ab)]\}$

[3-1] 29. $(2a^2b)^3(a^3b^2)^4$

Write in completely factored form. If a polynomial will not factor, so state.

[3-7] 31. $x^2 - 36$

[3-6] 34. $y^2 + 7y + 6$

[3-4] 37. $2ax - 6ay + 3bx - 9by$

[3-5] 39. $4x^2 - 20xy + 25y^2$

[3-7] 32. $x^3 + 27y^3$

[3-5] 35. $x^2y^2 - 2xy - 8$

[3-6] 33. $2a^2 - 15a + 18$

[3-6] 36. $7x^2 - 34x - 5$

[3-4] 38. $15x^2(2a - b) + 5x(2a - b)$

[3-7] 40. $3a^2 - 12b^2$

Solutions to trial exercise problems

24. $|1 - 2x| \leq 5$

$$-5 \leq 1 - 2x \leq 5$$

$$-6 \leq -2x \leq 4$$

$$\frac{-6}{-2} \geq \frac{-2x}{-2} \geq \frac{4}{-2}$$

$$3 \geq x \geq -2$$

$$\{x | -2 \leq x \leq 3\}, [-2, 3]$$

28. $|4x - 9| < 0$

∅. The absolute value cannot be less than zero.

58. Let $x =$ the number, then $|3x - 4| \geq 11$.

$$3x - 4 \geq 11 \quad \text{or} \quad 3x - 4 \leq -11$$

$$3x \geq 15 \quad 3x \leq -7$$

$$x \geq 5 \quad x \leq -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$\{x | x \leq -\frac{7}{3} \text{ or } x \geq 5\}, \left(-\infty, -\frac{7}{3}\right] \cup [5, +\infty)$$

Review exercises

1. -16 2. 16 3. -16 4. 16 5. x^5 6. x^3 7. x^2

8. xy

Chapter 2 review

1. $\{8\}$ 2. $\{6\}$ 3. $\{28\}$ 4. $\{4\}$ 5. $\left\{\frac{15}{7}\right\}$ 6. $\left\{\frac{10}{3}\right\}$ 7. $\left\{\frac{5}{3}\right\}$

8. $\left\{-\frac{13}{5}\right\}$ 9. $\{9\}$ 10. $w = \frac{v}{gh}$ 11. $t = \frac{v-k}{g}$

12. $d = \frac{D-R}{q}$ 13. $b = \frac{ar^2 - v}{r^2}$ 14. $v = \frac{2s + gt^2}{2t}$

15. $n = \frac{l-a+d}{d}$ 16. $x = \frac{3y}{2}$ 17. 12 18. 36

19. $\frac{33}{5}, \frac{99}{5}, \frac{3}{5}$ 20. 11 feet, 30 feet 21. \$15,000 at 10%;

\$9,000 at 8% 22. 40 cl of 42% solution, 60 cl of 12% solution

23. $\{-15, 15\}$ 24. $\left\{-\frac{17}{3}, \frac{7}{3}\right\}$ 25. $\left\{-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{17}{2}\right\}$ 26. $\{0, 3\}$

27. $\left\{-7, -\frac{1}{5}\right\}$ 28. $\left\{-\frac{11}{2}, -\frac{1}{6}\right\}$ 29. $\{x | x \leq 6\}, (-\infty, 6]$

30. $\{x | x > 16\}, (16, +\infty)$ 31. $\left\{x | x > -\frac{9}{2}\right\}, \left(-\frac{9}{2}, +\infty\right)$

32. $\left\{x | x \leq \frac{9}{8}\right\}, \left(-\infty, \frac{9}{8}\right]$ 33. $\left\{x | x > -\frac{3}{2}\right\}, \left(-\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$

34. $\left\{x | x \leq \frac{25}{3}\right\}, \left(-\infty, \frac{25}{3}\right]$ 35. $\left\{x | -\frac{7}{2} < x < 1\right\}, \left(-\frac{7}{2}, 1\right)$

36. $\left\{x | -\frac{4}{5} \leq x \leq 0\right\}, \left[-\frac{4}{5}, 0\right]$ 37. $\{x | -5 < x < -2\},$

$(-5, -2)$ 38. $\left\{x | \frac{2}{3} < x \leq \frac{10}{3}\right\}, \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{10}{3}\right]$

39. $\{x | -1 \leq x < 0\}, [-1, 0)$ 40. let $x =$ the number;
 $4x - 5 \geq 19, \{x | x \geq 6\}, [6, +\infty)$ 41. let $x =$ the number;

$22 < 3x + 7 < 34, \{x | 5 < x < 9\}, (5, 9)$

42. $\{x | x \leq -10 \text{ or } x \geq 10\}, (-\infty, -10] \cup [10, +\infty)$

43. $\left\{x | -\frac{11}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}\right\}, \left(-\frac{11}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

44. $\left\{x | -\frac{6}{5} \leq x \leq \frac{8}{5}\right\}, \left[-\frac{6}{5}, \frac{8}{5}\right]$

45. $\left\{x | x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x < -4\right\}, (-\infty, -4) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$

46. $\left\{x | x \leq -\frac{4}{3} \text{ or } x \geq 2\right\}, \left(-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}\right] \cup [2, +\infty)$

47. $\left\{x | -\frac{9}{4} < x < \frac{15}{4}\right\}, \left(-\frac{9}{4}, \frac{15}{4}\right)$

48. all real numbers, $\{x | x \in \mathbb{R}\}, (-\infty, +\infty)$

49. $\left\{x | -\frac{3}{2} < x < \frac{5}{2}\right\}, \left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$

50. $\left\{x | x \leq -\frac{9}{2} \text{ or } x \geq 2\right\}, \left(-\infty, -\frac{9}{2}\right] \cup [2, +\infty)$ 51. ∅

Chapter 2 cumulative test

1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. true 6. true

7. true 8. 24 9. -1 10. 12 11. 0 12. 37 13. -6

14. -49 15. commutative property of multiplication

16. commutative property of multiplication 17. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

18. $\{4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$ 19. $\{10, 12\}$ 20. $\left\{\frac{7}{4}\right\}$

21. $P = \frac{M}{l-x} \text{ or } \frac{M}{x-l}$

22. $P_2 = \frac{P + nP_1 + c}{n}$ 23. $\{x | x \geq -5\}$

24. $\left\{x | x \leq -\frac{11}{4} \text{ or } x \geq -\frac{1}{4}\right\}$ 25. $\left\{\frac{21}{17}\right\}$ 26. $\{x | x \geq \frac{15}{4}\}$

27. $\{-1, 1\}$ 28. $\left\{\frac{16}{7}\right\}$ 29. ∅ 30. $\{x | -1 \leq x \leq \frac{11}{3}\}$

31. 16,848 32. \$26,000 at 11%; \$14,000 at 8%

Chapter 3

Exercise 3-1

Answers to odd-numbered problems

1. $(-2)^4$, -2 base, 4 exponent 3. x^5 , x base, 5 exponent

5. $(2x)^4$, $2x$ base, 4 exponent 7. $(x^2 + 3y)^3$, $x^2 + 3y$ base,

3 exponent 9. -2^2 , 2 base, 2 exponent 11. a^9 13. y^3

15. $(-2)^6 = 64$ 17. $(-2)^4 = 16$ 19. -36 21. x^8

23. x^7y^5 25. $6a^3b^2$ 27. $6x^5$ 29. $24x^3y^9$ 31. $2^6 = 64$

33. -729 35. 64 37. a^{12} 39. $x^{10}y^5z^{15}$ 41. $49s^8t^4$

43. $x^{36}y^{48}z^{32}$ 45. a^9b^{17} 47. $x^{13}y^{24}$ 49. $-x^{10}y^{18}$

51. $-75x^{10}y^{11}$ 53. $17x^9$ 55. $-76a^{13}$ 57. $9x^{10} - 8x^8$

59. $24a^{13} + 18a^{11}$ 61. $3x^{17} + 96x^{14}$ 63. a^{9b} 65. a^{9b}

67. a^{4b+3} 69. x^{3y+5} 71. x^{15y^2} 73. \$5,634.13

75. 2.5 grams

Solutions to trial exercise problems

18. $(-2)(-2^2) = (-2)(-4) = 8$ 32. $(-2^2)^3 = (-4)^3 = -64$

44. $(3x^2y)^2(2xy^3) = 9x^4y^2 \cdot 2xy^3 = 18x^5y^5$

52. $(2a^2)^3a^3 + (3a)^3a^4 = 4a^6a^3 + 27a^3a^4 = 4a^9 + 27a^7 = 31a^7$

57. $(3x^5)^2 - (2x^2)^3x^2 = 9x^{10} - 8x^6x^2 = 9x^{10} - 8x^8$. The subtraction cannot be performed because we do not have like terms.

62. $x^{5n} \cdot x^{4n} = x^{5n+4n} = x^{9n}$

66. $x^{2n+1} \cdot x^{n+4} = x^{(2n+1)+(n+4)} = x^{2n+1+n+4} = x^{3n+5}$

70. $(a^3n)^{4n} = a^{3n \cdot 4n} = a^{12n^2}$

Review exercises

1. -24 2. -9 3. 0 4. 25 5. $9ab$ 6. $a^2 - 2a - 15$

7. $x^2 - 9$ 8. $x^2 + 2y^2$

Exercise 3-2

Answers to odd-numbered problems

1. $2a^3 - 3a^2 + 4a$ 3. $-6y^3 + 10y^2 - 8y$ 5. $12a^4 - 6a^3b + 9a^2b^2$ 7. $30x^3y^2 - 24x^2y^4 + 12x^2y^2$ 9. $-10x^5y^5 - 35x^4y^{10} + 15x^5y^9$ 11. $a^2 + 8a + 15$ 13. $b^2 - b - 20$ 15. $2x^2 + xy - y^2$ 17. $10x^2 + 3xy - y^2$ 19. $42x^2 - 2xy - 20y^2$ 21. $x^2 + 6x + 9$ 23. $9x^2 + 6xy + y^2$ 25. $16x^2 + 24xy + 9y^2$ 27. $4a^2 - 20a + 25$ 29. $16x^2 - 24xy + 9y^2$ 31. $x^2 - 9y^2$ 33. $25a^2 - 4b^2c^2$ 35. $x^3 - 2x^2y - xy^2 + 2y^3$ 37. $15a^3 - 31a^2b + 23ab^2 - 6b^3$ 39. $x^4 + x^3 - 5x^2 - 17x - 12$ 41. $5b^4 + 2b^3 + 19b^2 - 2b + 21$ 43. $x^3 + 6x^2y + 12xy^2 + 8y^3$ 45. $64a^3 - 48a^2b + 12ab^2 - b^3$ 47. $2a^3 - a^2b - 8ab^2 + 4b^3$ 49. $2a^2 + 6a + 29$ 51. $2x^2 + 21x - 26$ 53. $y^2 + y + 8$ 55. $-6b + 9$ 57. $-14x^2 - 4x$ 59. $26x - 28$ 61. $a^{n+2} + 3a^n$ 63. $3x^{2n} + x^n$ 65. $x^{2n+3} - x^n$ 67. $b^{2n} - 5b^n + 6$ 69. $9x^{2n} + 6x^ny^n + y^{2n}$ 71. $a^{2n} - b^{6n}$ 73. $\pi R^2 - \pi r^2$ 75. $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$ 77. $\frac{Wx^4}{24EI} - \frac{8Wx^3}{16EI} - \frac{8^3Wx}{48EI}$

Solutions to trial exercise problems

8. $-a^3b(3a^2b^5 - ab^4 - 7a^2b) = -3a^5b^6 + a^4b^5 + 7a^5b^2$
30. $(a - 3b)(a + 3b) = (a)^2 - (3b)^2 = a^2 - 9b^2$
38. $(x^2 - 2x + 1)(x^2 + 3x + 2) = x^4 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 4x + x^2 + 3x + 2 = x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 2$ 42. $(a - 3b)^3 = (a - 3b)(a - 3b)(a - 3b) = [(a - 3b)(a - 3b)](a - 3b) = [a^2 - 3ab - 3ab + 9b^2](a - 3b) = [a^2 - 6ab + 9b^2](a - 3b) = a^3 - 3a^2b - 6a^2b + 18ab^2 + 9ab^2 - 27b^3 = a^3 - 9a^2b + 27ab^2 - 27b^3$ 56. $-2[5a - (2a + 3) - 3(3a + 7)] = -2[5a - 2a - 3 - 9a - 21] = -2[-6a - 24] = 12a + 48$ 64. $x^{n+2}(x^{n+1} + x) = x^{n+2+n+1} + x^{n+2+1} = x^{2n+3} + x^{n+3}$ 68. $(2a^n - b^n)^2 = (2a^n - b^n)(2a^n - b^n) = 4a^{n+n} - 2a^nb^n - 2a^nb^n + b^{n+n} = 4a^{2n} - 4a^nb^n + b^{2n}$

Review exercises

1. -10 2. 21 3. 4 4. -16 5. a^8 6. x^{12} 7. x^6 8. $4a^2b^6$

Exercise 3-3

Answers to odd-numbered problems

1. 1 3. 1 5. 7 7. $\frac{1}{a^4}$ 9. $\frac{3}{a^2}$ 11. $\frac{a}{b^4c^3}$ 13. $\frac{x^5}{2}$ 15. $\frac{1}{a^8}$ 17. $4x^3y^6$ 19. $\frac{1}{27x^3}$ 21. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23. $\frac{1}{81}$ 25. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27. $\frac{1}{x^3}$ 29. $\frac{20}{x^5}$ 31. $\frac{10b}{a}$ 33. $\frac{1}{9x^8}$ 35. $\frac{a^9}{64b^{12}}$ 37. $\frac{8}{a^6}$ 39. $\frac{b^9}{27a^6}$ 41. $\frac{27a^6}{b^3}$ 43. $\frac{27x^{12}y^{15}}{z^{27}}$ 45. $\frac{a^{12}}{8b^{21}}$ 47. $\frac{a^6}{b^7}$ 49. $\frac{x^2}{y^3}$ 51. $\frac{4}{x^4}$ 53. $\frac{18}{a^7b^3}$ 55. $\frac{1}{x^4z^8}$ 57. $\frac{27x^9z^6}{y^{15}}$ 59. $8a^3b^3$ 61. $\frac{b^{13}c^8}{a^{12}}$ 63. $\frac{y^6}{x^8z^8}$ 65. a^{3n-5} 67. x^{6n-8} 69. a^{n+4} 71. $a^n + 1b^{2n+3}$ 73. x^{-3n+3} 75. 1.55×10^5 77. 8.63×10^{-2} 79. 8.06×10^{21} 81. 5.787×10^{-4} 83. 2.2046×10^{-3} 85. 1.102×10^{-3} 87. 6.696×10^8 89. -0.0437 91. 4,990,000 93. 48,300 95. 3.17×10^{11} 97. 1.25×10^{-9} 99. 1.83×10^1 101. 1.19×10^{14} 103. 2.52×10^{-6} 105. 5.93×10^5 107. 3.18×10^9

Solutions to trial exercise problems

9. $3a^{-2} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{3}{a^2}$ 12. $\frac{1}{4a^{-3}} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{a^3}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{a^3}{1} = \frac{a^3}{4}$ 22. $-2^{-2} = -(2^{-2}) = -\left(\frac{1}{2^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$ 28. $(2a^{-3})(3a^{-5}) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot a^{-3+(-5)} = 6a^{-8} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{a^8} = \frac{6}{a^8}$ 44. $\left(\frac{2x^5y^2}{4x^3y^7}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{x^2}{2y^5}\right)^4 = \frac{(x^2)^4}{(2y^5)^4} = \frac{x^8}{2^4(y^5)^4} = \frac{x^8}{16y^{20}}$ 51. $\left(\frac{3x^{-2}}{12x^{-4}}\right)\left(\frac{16x^{-5}}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot x^{(-2)-(-4)}\right)(16x^{(-5)-1}) = \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot x^2\right)(16x^{-6}) = \frac{x^2}{4} \cdot \frac{16}{x^6} = \frac{4}{x^4}$ 58. $(3x^2y^{-2})^2(x^{-4}y^3)^3 = \left(\frac{3x^2}{y^2}\right)^2\left(\frac{y^3}{x^4}\right)^3 = \frac{3^2(x^2)^2}{(y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{(y^3)^3}{(x^4)^3} = \frac{9x^4}{y^4} \cdot \frac{y^9}{x^{12}} = \frac{9y^5}{x^8}$ 89. $-4.37 \times 10^{-2} = -0.0437$

Review exercises

1. $12a$ 2. $3x^2$ 3. $6ab$ 4. $2a^3 + 3a^2$ 5. $6a^4b + 9a^3b^2 - 3a^2b^3$ 6. $ax + 2bx - 3ay - 6by$ 7. $3ax + 4ay - 6bx - 8by$ 8. $ab + a + b + 1$

Exercise 3-4

Answers to odd-numbered problems

1. $2^2 \cdot 3$ 3. $2^3 \cdot 3$ 5. $2^3 \cdot 7$ 7. prime 9. $3 \cdot 13$ 11. $-(-2a + 3b)$ 13. $-3(-a^3 + 3b^2)$ 15. $-4(x^3 + 9xy - 4xy^2)$ 17. $-3a^2b^2(-a - 4b - 5a^2)$ 19. $-3x(-x + 3y)$ 21. $-8R(3S + 2 - 4R)$ 23. $5(x^2 + 2xy - 4y)$ 25. $3a(6b - 9 + c)$ 27. $3(5R^2 - 7S^2 + 12T)$ 29. $3RS(R - 2S + 4)$ 31. $4x^3y(3xy^2 - 2xy + 4)$ 33. $3xy(x - 2y^3 + 5x^2y)$ 35. $(3a + b)(x - y)$ 37. $7(2b - 1)(a + c)$ 39. $4a(b - 2c)(2x + y)$ 41. $(5a - 1)(b + 3)$ 43. $x^n(y^2 + z)$ 45. $x^ny^n(x^ny^n - 1)$ 47. $y^3(y^n - 1)$ 49. $(a + 3b)(2x - y)$ 51. $(2a + 3b)(x + 4y)$ 53. $(2a - b)(x^2 + 3)$ 55. $(c - 2d)(3a + b)$ 57. $(2x^2 + 3)(x + 5)$ 59. $(2x - 1)(4x^2 + 3)$ 61. $\pi r(s + r)$ 63. $P(1 + r)$

Solutions to trial exercise problems

4. $28 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 = 2^2 \cdot 7$ 18. $-ab^2 - ac^2 = (-a)b^2 + (-a)c^2 = -a(b^2 + c^2)$ 36. $5a(3x - 1) + 10(3x - 1) = 5(3x - 1) \cdot a + 5(3x - 1) \cdot 2 = 5(3x - 1)(a + 2)$ 46. $x^{n+4} + x^4 = x^4 \cdot x^n + x^4 = x^4(x^n + 1)$ 53. $2ax^2 - 3b - bx^2 + 6a = 2ax^2 - bx^2 + 6a - 3b = (2ax^2 - bx^2) + (6a - 3b) = x^2(2a - b) + 3(2a - b) = (2a - b)(x^2 + 3)$

Review exercises

1. $a^2 + 7a + 12$ 2. $x^2 - 7x + 10$ 3. $x^2 - 2x - 24$ 4. $x^2 + 67x - 210$ 5. $x^2 - 16$ 6. $a^2 - 25$ 7. $x^2 + 6x + 9$ 8. $x^2 - 8x + 16$

Exercise 3–5

Answers to odd-numbered problems

1. $(x + 15)(x - 2)$ 3. $(y + 8)(y - 3)$ 5. $(x - 6)(x + 4)$
7. $3(x + 12)(x - 1)$ 9. $4(x - 3)(x + 2)$
11. $3(y^2 - 9y + 4)$ 13. $(xy + 3)(xy - 7)$
15. $(xy + 1)(xy + 12)$ 17. $(xy - 2)(xy - 12)$
19. $4(ab + 4)(ab + 2)$ 21. $-2(xy - 5)(xy + 2)$
23. $(a + 5b)(a + 2b)$ 25. $(x + 3y)(x + 8y)$
27. $(a + 7b)(a - 5b)$ 29. $(x + 8y)(x + 2y)$
31. $(x^a + 7)(x^a + 2)$ 33. $(x^a - 5)(x^a - 3)$ 35. $(b - 6)^2$
37. $(c + 9)^2$ 39. $(3y + 2)^2$ 41. $(x - 7y)^2$ 43. $(2x - 3y)^2$
45. $(3x + 5y)^2$ 47. $(a - 2b)(x + 6)(x + 2)$
49. $(y + 2z)(x - 10)(x - 3)$ 51. $(3y - z)(x + 12)(x + 3)$
53. $(3x - y)(a - 12)(a + 5)$ 55. $(a + b - 6)(a + b + 2)$
57. $(y + 3z - 7)(y + 3z + 2)$ 59. $(R + 5S - 4)(R + 5S - 2)$
61. $(W - 17)(W - 9)$ 63. $(C_2 + 7)(C_2 - 6)$

Solutions to trial exercise problems

10. $5y^2 - 15y - 55 = 5(y^2 - 3y - 11)$; m and n do not exist, therefore $5(y^2 - 3y - 11)$ is the completely factored form.
21. $-2x^2y^2 + 6xy + 20 = -2(x^2y^2 - 3xy - 10)$; m and n are -5 and 2 . Then $-2(x^2y^2 - 3xy - 10) = -2(xy - 5)(xy + 2)$.
23. $a^2 + 7ab + 10b^2$; m and n are 5 and 2 . $(a + 5b)(a + 2b)$
30. $x^{2n} + 5x^n + 6$; m and n are 2 and 3 ; $(x^n + 2)(x^n + 3)$
47. $x^2(a - 2b) + 8x(a - 2b) + 12(a - 2b) = (a - 2b)(x^2 + 8x + 12)$. In the second parentheses m and n are 6 and 2 , and we have $= (a - 2b)(x + 6)(x + 2)$. 55. $[(a + b)^2 - 4(a + b) - 12]$; m and n are -6 and 2 . $[(a + b) - 6][(a + b) + 2] = (a + b - 6)(a + b + 2)$

Review exercises

1. $(2x - 1)(3x + 5)$ 2. $(3a + 1)(2a + 1)$ 3. $(2x - 3)(4x - 1)$
4. $(x + 4)(5x - 3)$ 5. $6x^2 + 7x + 2$
6. $10a^2 + 13a - 3$ 7. $3b^2 + 5b - 28$ 8. $9a^2 - 4$

Exercise 3–6

Answers to odd-numbered problems

1. $(3a - 2)(a + 3)$ 3. $(4x - 1)(x - 1)$ 5. $(x + 2)(x + 16)$
7. $(2y + 1)(y - 1)$ 9. $(8x - 1)(x - 2)$ 11. $(2a - 3)(a - 4)$
13. $(2x + 9)(x + 2)$ 15. $(7x - 1)(x + 3)$
17. $(2x + 1)(2x - 3)$ 19. $(6x + 1)(x - 4)$
21. $(2z + 1)(5z + 2)$ 23. will not factor
25. $(5x + 1)(x - 2)$ 27. $(3x - 4)(2x - 3)$
29. $3(x + 2)(x + 2) = 3(x + 2)^2$ 31. will not factor
33. $2(3x - 4)(x - 5)$ 35. $(2x + 3)(-2x - 3) = -(2x + 3)^2$
37. $(-7x + 1)(x - 5)$ or $(7x - 1)(-x + 5)$ or $-(7x - 1)(x - 5)$ 39. $(3x + 4)(4x - 1)$
41. $2x(x + 2)(2x + 1)$ 43. $2(3x - 8)(3x + 1)$
45. $(4x - 3)(2x - 3)$

Solutions to trial exercise problems

26. $6x^2 + 21x + 18 = 3(2x^2 + 7x + 6)$; m and n are 3 and 4 . $3[2x^2 + 3x + 4x + 6] = 3[(2x^2 + 3x) + (4x + 6)] = 3[x(2x + 3) + 2(2x + 3)] = 3(2x + 3)(x + 2)$
35. $-4x^2 - 12x - 9$; m and n are -6 and -6 . $-4x^2 - 6x - 6x - 9 = (-4x^2 - 6x) + (-6x - 9) = -2x(2x + 3) - 3(2x + 3) = (2x + 3)(-2x - 3) = -(2x + 3)^2$
41. $4x^3 + 10x^2 + 4x = 2x(2x^2 + 5x + 2)$ m and n are 4 and 1 . $2x(2x^2 + 4x + x + 2) = 2x[(2x^2 + 4x) + (x + 2)] = 2x[2x(x + 2) + 1(x + 2)] = 2x(x + 2)(2x + 1)$

Review exercises

1. $9a^2 - b^2$ 2. $x^2 - 4y^2$ 3. $9x^2 - 16y^2$ 4. $x^4 - 25$
5. $x^4 - 16$ 6. $a^3 + 8b^3$ 7. $x^3 - 27y^3$ 8. $27a^3 - 8b^3$

Exercise 3–7

Answers to odd-numbered problems

1. $(a + 7)(a - 7)$ 3. $(8 + S)(8 - S)$ 5. $(6x + y^2)(6x - y^2)$
7. $(4a + 7b)(4a - 7b)$ 9. $8(a + 2b)(a - 2b)$
11. $2(5 + x)(5 - x)$ 13. $2(7ab + 5xy)(7ab - 5xy)$
15. $(a^2 + 9)(a + 3)(a - 3)$ 17. $(x^2 + 4y^2)(x + 2y)(x - 2y)$
19. $(a^a + 2)(a^a - 2)$ 21. $(x^a + y^a)(x^a - y^a)$
23. $(x^{2a} + 9)(x^a + 3)(x^a - 3)$ 25. $(a + 5b)(2x + y)(2x - y)$
27. $3(3x - y)(a + 3)(a - 3)$ 29. $3(3x - y)(2a + b)(2a - b)$
31. $(2a + b + x - 2y)(2a + b - x + 2y)$
33. $(3a - b + 2a - b)(3a - b - 2a + b) = (5a - 2b)(a) = a(5a - 2b)$ 35. $(x + 2y + x - 3y)(x + 2y - x + 3y) = (2x - y)(5y) = 5y(2x - y)$
37. $(3a - b)(9a^2 + 3ab + b^2)$
39. $(x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$ 41. $(a + 2b)(a^2 - 2ab + 4b^2)$
43. $(2y - 3x)(4y^2 + 6xy + 9x^2)$
45. $3(3a - b)(9a^2 + 3ab + b^2)$ 47. $3(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)$
49. $(4z + 5)(16z^2 - 20z + 25)$
51. $2(a - 3b)(a^2 + 3ab + 9b^2)$ 53. $R^2(R + 4S)$
- $(R^2 - 4RS + 16S^2)$ 55. $3x^2(x - 3y)(x^2 + 3xy + 9y^2)$
57. $(xy^4 + z^3)(x^2y^8 - xy^4z^3 + z^6)$ 59. $(a^6b^3 - 3c)(a^{12}b^6 + 3a^6b^3c + 9c^2)$
61. $3(xy^2 + 3z)(x^2y^4 - 3xy^2z + 9z^2)$
63. $(x + 3y + z)(x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2 - xz - 3yz + z^2)$
65. $(4a + b - 3c)(16a^2 + 8ab + b^2 + 12ac + 3bc + 9c^2)$
67. $(a - 2b - 2x - y)(a^2 - 4ab + 4b^2 + 2ax - 4bx + ay - 2by + 4x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$
69. $(5x + 2y)(7x^2 - xy + 13y^2)$
71. $9x(x^2 - xy + y^2)$ 73. a. $\frac{V}{8I}(h + 2v_1)(h - 2v_1)$,
b. $\frac{3V}{2A}\left(1 + \frac{2V_1}{H}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2V_1}{H}\right)$

Solutions to trial exercise problems

9. $8a^2 - 32b^2 = 8(a^2 - 4b^2) = 8[(a)^2 - (2b)^2] = 8(a + 2b)(a - 2b)$
14. $x^4 - y^4 = (x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2 = (x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2) = (x^2 + y^2)(x + y)(x - y)$
18. $x^{2n} - 1 = (x^n)^2 - (1)^2 = (x^n + 1)(x^n - 1)$
24. $a^2(x + 2y) - b^2(x + 2y) = (x + 2y)(a^2 - b^2) = (x + 2y)(a + b)(a - b)$
31. $(2a + b)^2 - (x - 2y)^2 = [(2a + b) + (x - 2y)][(2a + b) - (x - 2y)] = (2a + b + x - 2y)(2a + b - x + 2y)$
44. $64a^3 - 8 = 8(8a^3 - 1) = 8[(2a)^3 - (1)^3]$. Then $8(\quad)(\quad)^2 + (\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)^2$ and $8(2a - 1)[(2a)^2 + (2a)(1) + (1)^2] = 8(2a - 1)(4a^2 + 2a + 1)$.
55. $3x^5 - 81x^2y^3 = 3x^2(x^3 - 27y^3) = 3x^2[(x)^3 - (3y)^3]$. Then $3x^2(\quad)(\quad)^2 + (\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)^2$ and $3x^2(x - 3y)[(x)^2 + (x)(3y) + (3y)^2] = 3x^2(x - 3y)(x^2 + 3xy + 9y^2)$.
62. $(a + 2b)^3 - c^3$. Then $(\quad)(\quad)^2 + (\quad)(\quad) + (\quad)^2$ and $[(a + 2b) - c][(a + 2b)^2 + (a + 2b)(c) + (c)^2] = (a + 2b - c)(a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2 + ac + 2bc + c^2)$.

Review exercises

1. $(a - 5)(a - 2)$ 2. $(5a + 2b)(x - 2y)$
3. $(x + 2y)^2$ 4. $(3a + b)(2a - b)$ 5. $5a(a - 3)(a - 5)$
6. $(3x - 4)(2x + 3)$

Exercise 3–8

Answers to odd-numbered problems

1. $(m-7)(m+7)$ 3. $(x+5)(x+1)$ 5. $(7a+1)(a+5)$
7. $(2a+3)(a+6)$ 9. $(ab+4)(ab-2)$
11. $(3a+b)(9a^2-3ab+b^2)$ 13. $5(3x+y)(5x^2+a)$
15. $10(x-y)^2$ 17. $4(m-2n)(m+2n)$ 19. $(a-b-2x-y)(a-b+2x+y)$
21. $3(x^2-3y)(x^4+3x^2y+9y^2)$
23. $2xy^2(6x^2-9x+8y^2)$ 25. $(2x+3y)(2x-3y)$
27. $(x+2y)(3a-b)$ 29. $(3a^3-bc)(9a^6+3a^3bc+b^2c^2)$
31. $(5a+3)(a-7)$ 33. $(a-1)(a+1)(a-2)(a+2)$
35. $(2a+3b)(2a-5b)$ 37. $(y-2)(y+2)(y^2+4)$
39. $2(a+2)(2a+1)$ 41. $(x+y-9)(x+y+1)$
43. $(2a-1)(3a+5)$ 45. $4ab(x+3y)(1-2ab)$
47. $(2a-5b)^2$ 49. $5x(4x^2+1)(2x+1)(2x-1)$
51. $3ab(a^2-3b^2)^2$ 53. $(3a-x-5y)(3a+x+5y)$
55. $(3x-13)(x+7)$ 57. $3x^2(xy^3+3z^2)(x^2y^6-3xy^3z^2+9z^4)$
59. $(3-x)(3+x)(a-3)^2$

Review exercises

1. $\{7\}$ 2. $\left\{-\frac{3}{2}\right\}$ 3. $\left\{\frac{4}{5}\right\}$ 4. $\{0\}$ 5. $\left\{\frac{6}{5}\right\}$ 6. $\{2\}$

Chapter 3 review

1. $-15x^5$ 2. $6a^3b^5$ 3. $8a^2b^{12}c^3$ 4. $x^8y^9z^2$ 5. $17a^7$
6. $4b^{10}-27b^8$ 7. $10a^4b-15a^3b^2+20a^2b^3$ 8. $2a^2+ab-b^2$
9. y^2-49 10. $4a^2+4ab+b^2$ 11. $a^3-2a^2b-ab^2+2b^3$
12. $2x^2+16x-17$ 13. $\frac{b^3}{4a^3}$ 14. $\frac{6}{x^9}$ 15. $\frac{9y^6}{x^4}$ 16. $\frac{64x^9}{y^{15}}$
17. $\frac{a^9}{b^3}$ 18. $\frac{a^3c^7}{2b}$ 19. $\frac{4}{y^5}$ 20. $6x^2(2x-3)$
21. $4a^2b(3a^2-b^2+6ab)$ 22. $(x-2y)(a+b)$
23. $5x(2x+1)(x-3z)$ 24. $(2x-y)(3a-b)$
25. $(2y+x)(4a+3b)$ 26. $(2x+y)(2a+3b)$
27. $(a+3b)(x-2y)$ 28. $(2x-y)(3a-b)$
29. $(a+3b)(2x+y)$ 30. $(a+2)(a+12)$
31. $(b-7)(b-2)$ 32. $2a(a-5)(a+1)$
33. $x(x-3)(x+2)$ 34. $(xy+6)(xy+4)$
35. $(ab-10)(ab+2)$ 36. $(x+3y-1)(x+3y+2)$
37. $(x+2y-7)^2$ 38. $(a-2b)(a+b)$
39. $(x+2y)(x+3y)$ 40. $(2a-3)(a-2)$
41. $(4x-5)(2x-1)$ 42. $(2y+1)(3y-4)$
43. $(3a-1)(a+1)$ 44. $(4x-1)(x+3)$
45. $(2x+1)(2x+1)=(2x+1)^2$ 46. $(6a+1)(4a+3)$
47. $(4x-3)(2x-3)$ 48. $(2x+3)(x+6)$
49. $3(2x+1)(x+8)$ 50. $(-2x-1)(x-6)$ or $(2x+1)(-x+6)$ 51. $(x+9)(x-9)$
52. $4(a+3b)(a-3b)$ 53. $3(a+3b)(a-3b)$
54. $(y^2+9)(y+3)(y-3)$ 55. $(a+2b)(x+y)(x-y)$
56. $(x-3z)(2a+3b)(2a-3b)$ 57. $(a+2b)(a^2-2ab+4b^2)$
58. $(3x-y)(9x^2+3xy+y^2)$ 59. $8(2a+b)(4a^2-2ab+b^2)$
60. $x^2(3x+y)(9x^2-3xy+y^2)$ 61. $2(x-2b)(x^2+2bx+4b^2)$
62. $(x^4y^5-z^3)(x^8y^{10}+x^4y^5z^3+z^6)$ 63. $(3x+4)^2$
64. $(a^2-b^3)(a^4+a^2b^3+b^6)$ 65. $3a(a+5)(a-5)$
66. $(a+6)^2(3+x)(3-x)$ 67. $(6a-1)(a+3)$
68. $(x-2y)(4m+3n)$ 69. $5x(2x+y)(4x^2-2xy+y^2)$
70. $ab^3(a-2b)^2$ 71. $(x+4y)(x-2y)$
72. $(3a+2)(5a-2)$

Chapter 3 cumulative test

1. false 2. false 3. true 4. 2 5. undefined 6. 4 7. 0
8. 81 9. 37 10. -34 11. $\{x|x \geq 7\}$ 12. $\{5\}$
13. $\left\{-3, \frac{1}{3}\right\}$ 14. $\left\{x|-\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{17}{3}\right\}$
15. $\left\{x|x < \frac{-11}{6} \text{ or } x > \frac{1}{6}\right\}$ 16. $\left\{x|-\frac{3}{2} < x < \frac{7}{2}\right\}$
17. $\left\{x|-5 \leq x \leq \frac{-3}{2}\right\}$ 18. let x = the number; $\{x|x > 9\}$
19. \$4,000 20. $6a^5b^5$ 21. $16x^{12}y^{16}$
22. $\frac{3a^3b^5}{2c^6}$ 23. $\frac{y^4}{x^6}$ 24. $\frac{y^9}{27x^9}$ 25. $4x^2-2x-3$ 26. $\frac{a^9c^3}{27b^6}$
27. $7ab-a-5b$ 28. $9a^2-6ab+b^2$ 29. $8a^{18}b^{11}$
30. $12x^6y^3-18x^6y^4+24x^4y^5$ 31. $(x+6)(x-6)$
32. $(x+3y)(x^2-3xy+9y^2)$ 33. $(2a-3)(a-6)$
34. $(y+6)(y+1)$ 35. $(xy+2)(xy-4)$
36. $(7x+1)(x-5)$ 37. $(2a+3b)(x-3y)$
38. $5x(2a-b)(3x+1)$ 39. $(2x-5y)^2$
40. $3(a+2b)(a-2b)$

Chapter 4

Exercise 4–1

Answers to odd-numbered problems

1. domain = $\{x|x \in R, x \neq 4\}$ 3. domain = $\{x|x \in R, x \neq -1\}$
5. domain = $\left\{z|z \in R, z \neq \frac{3}{2}\right\}$ 7. domain = $\left\{x|x \in R, x \neq -\frac{4}{7}\right\}$
9. domain = $\{x|x \in R, x \neq 0, 4\}$ 11. domain = $\{x|x \in R, x \neq -4\}$
13. domain = $\left\{y|y \in R, y \neq -\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right\}$
15. domain = $\left\{x|x \in R, x \neq -\frac{1}{2}, 3\right\}$
17. domain = $\{x|x \in R\}$ 19. $\frac{5}{3x}$ ($x \neq 0$) 21. $\frac{p^2}{q^2}$ ($p \neq 0, q \neq 0$)
23. $-\frac{ab^3}{c^4}$ ($a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0$) 25. $\frac{3n^2p^2}{4m^3}$ ($m \neq 0, n \neq 0, p \neq 0$)
27. $\frac{3}{7}$ ($x \neq 2$) 29. $\frac{3}{a-2}$ ($a \neq 0, 2$) 31. $2(x-1)$ ($x \neq 0$)
33. $\frac{4(y+1)}{3}$ ($y \neq 1$) 35. -5 ($x \neq y$) 37. $\frac{a-3}{4}$ ($a \neq -3$)
39. $2y-1$ ($y \neq -\frac{1}{2}$) 41. x^2-2x+4 ($x \neq -2$)
43. $\frac{-3}{2(y^2+xy+x^2)}$ ($x \neq y$) 45. $\frac{y-7}{y+7}$ ($y \neq -7$)
47. $\frac{m-6}{m-3}$ ($m \neq -2, 3$) 49. $\frac{y-8}{y-5}$ ($y \neq -4, 5$)
51. $\frac{a-1}{a+1}$ ($a \neq -1, \frac{1}{2}$) 53. $\frac{2x-3}{4x+1}$ ($x \neq -3, -\frac{1}{4}$)
55. $\frac{3m+2}{2m+1}$ ($x \neq -\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}$) 57. $\frac{2(a+2)}{3a+1}$ ($a \neq -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{2}$)
59. $\frac{5(y+1)}{4(y+3)}$ ($y \neq -3, 3$) 61. $\frac{-(a+6)}{3+a}$ ($a \neq -3, \frac{2}{3}$)
63. $\frac{p+4q}{p+2q}$ ($p \neq -3q, -2q$)

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Contents

20 point learning system	xiii
Preface	xix
Study tips	xxv

Chapter 1 ■ Basic Concepts and Properties



1-1	Sets and real numbers	1
1-2	Operations with real numbers	12
1-3	Properties of real numbers	20
1-4	Order of operations	27
1-5	Terminology and evaluation	32
1-6	Sums and differences of polynomials	40
	Chapter 1 lead-in problem	46
	Chapter 1 summary	46
	Chapter 1 error analysis	47
	Chapter 1 critical thinking	47
	Chapter 1 review	47
	Chapter 1 test	49

Chapter 2 ■ First-Degree Equations and Inequalities



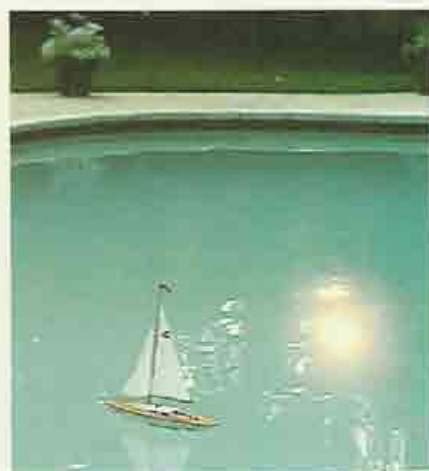
2-1	Solving equations	50
2-2	Formulas and literal equations	59
2-3	Word problems	63
2-4	Equations involving absolute value	72
2-5	Linear inequalities	77
2-6	Inequalities involving absolute value	86
	Chapter 2 lead-in problem	93
	Chapter 2 summary	93
	Chapter 2 error analysis	94
	Chapter 2 critical thinking	95
	Chapter 2 review	95
	Chapter 2 cumulative test	96

Chapter 3 ■ Exponents and Polynomials



3-1	Properties of exponents	97
3-2	Products of polynomials	103
3-3	Further properties of exponents	111
3-4	Common factors and factoring by grouping	121
3-5	Factoring trinomials of the form $x^2 + bx + c$ and perfect square trinomials	126
3-6	Factoring trinomials of the form $ax^2 + bx + c$	133
3-7	Other methods of factoring	141
3-8	Factoring: A general strategy	147
	Chapter 3 lead-in problem	150
	Chapter 3 summary	151
	Chapter 3 error analysis	151
	Chapter 3 critical thinking	152
	Chapter 3 review	152
	Chapter 3 cumulative test	153

Chapter 4 ■ Rational Expressions



4-1	Fundamental principle of rational expressions	154
4-2	Multiplication and division of rational expressions	160
4-3	Addition and subtraction of rational expressions	166
4-4	Complex rational expressions	176
4-5	Quotients of polynomials	183
4-6	Synthetic division, the remainder theorem, and the factor theorem	188
4-7	Equations containing rational expressions	198
4-8	Problem solving with rational equations	203
	Chapter 4 lead-in problem	209
	Chapter 4 summary	210
	Chapter 4 error analysis	211
	Chapter 4 critical thinking	211
	Chapter 4 review	212
	Chapter 4 cumulative test	214

Chapter 5 ■ Exponents, Roots, and Radicals



5-1	Roots and rational exponents	215
5-2	Operations with rational exponents	223
5-3	Simplifying radicals—I	226
5-4	Simplifying radicals—II	232
5-5	Sums and differences of radicals	237
5-6	Further operations with radicals	242
5-7	Complex numbers	246
	Chapter 5 lead-in problem	254
	Chapter 5 summary	254
	Chapter 5 error analysis	254
	Chapter 5 critical thinking	255
	Chapter 5 review	255
	Chapter 5 cumulative test	256

Chapter 6 ■ Quadratic Equations and Inequalities



6-1	Solution by factoring and extracting roots	258
6-2	Solution by completing the square	266
6-3	Solution by quadratic formula	271
6-4	Applications of quadratic equations	278
6-5	Equations involving radicals	285
6-6	Equations that are quadratic in form	289
6-7	Quadratic and rational inequalities	293
	Chapter 6 lead-in problem	300
	Chapter 6 summary	301
	Chapter 6 error analysis	301
	Chapter 6 critical thinking	302
	Chapter 6 review	302
	Chapter 6 cumulative test	304

Chapter 7 ■ Linear Equations and Inequalities in Two Variables



7-1	The rectangular coordinate system	305
7-2	The distance formula and the slope of a line	313
7-3	Finding the equation of a line	327
7-4	Graphs of linear inequalities	337
	Chapter 7 lead-in problem	343
	Chapter 7 summary	343
	Chapter 7 error analysis	344
	Chapter 7 critical thinking	345
	Chapter 7 review	345
	Chapter 7 cumulative test	346

Chapter 8 ■ Systems of Linear Equations



8-1	Systems of linear equations in two variables	348
8-2	Applied problems using systems of linear equations	358
8-3	Systems of linear equations in three variables	367
8-4	Determinants	375
8-5	Solutions of systems of linear equations by determinants	380
8-6	Solving systems of linear equations by the augmented matrix method	388
	Chapter 8 lead-in problem	394
	Chapter 8 summary	395
	Chapter 8 error analysis	395
	Chapter 8 critical thinking	396
	Chapter 8 review	397
	Chapter 8 cumulative test	399

Chapter 9 ■ Conic Sections



9-1 The parabola	401
9-2 More about parabolas	411
9-3 The circle	414
9-4 The ellipse and the hyperbola	420
9-5 Systems of nonlinear equations	429
Chapter 9 lead-in problem	435
Chapter 9 summary	435
Chapter 9 error analysis	436
Chapter 9 critical thinking	436
Chapter 9 review	437
Chapter 9 cumulative test	438

Chapter 10 ■ Functions



10-1 Relations and functions	440
10-2 Functional notation	449
10-3 Special functions and their graphs	455
10-4 Inverse functions	460
10-5 Variation	468
Chapter 10 lead-in problem	475
Chapter 10 summary	475
Chapter 10 error analysis	475
Chapter 10 critical thinking	476
Chapter 10 review	476
Chapter 10 cumulative test	477

Chapter 11 ■ Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

11-1	The exponential function	479
11-2	The logarithm	485
11-3	Properties of logarithms	490
11-4	The common logarithms	496
11-5	Logarithms to the base e	500
11-6	Exponential equations	505
	Chapter 11 lead-in problem	507
	Chapter 11 summary	507
	Chapter 11 error analysis	508
	Chapter 11 critical thinking	509
	Chapter 11 review	509
	Chapter 11 cumulative test	511

Chapter 12 ■ Sequences and Series

12-1	Sequences	513
12-2	Series	518
12-3	Arithmetic sequences	523
12-4	Geometric sequences and series	529
12-5	Infinite geometric series	536
12-6	The binomial expansion	541
	Chapter 12 lead-in problem	546
	Chapter 12 summary	546
	Chapter 12 error analysis	547
	Chapter 12 critical thinking	547
	Chapter 12 review	548
	Final examination	550

Appendix	Answers and solutions	553
Index		633

Index

A

Abscissa of a point, 307
 Absolute value, 9–10
 equation, 72–75
 inequalities, 86–90, 340–41
 Addition of complex numbers, 249
 Addition of fractions, 166
 Addition of rational expressions, 166–68, 171
 Addition property of equality, 23, 51
 Addition property of inequality, 79
 Additive inverse property, 22
 Algebraic expression, 32
 term of, 32
 Algebraic notation, 36
 Antilogarithms, 497
 Approximately equal to, 8, 217
 Arithmetic sequence, 523–24
 common difference of, 523
 general term of, 523–24
 sum of the terms of, 525
 Associative property of addition, 22
 Associative property of multiplication, 22
 Asymptotes, 423–24, 481
 Augmented matrix, 388
 Axes, x and y , 306
 Axiom, 20
 Axis of symmetry, 402

B

Base, 15, 97
 like, 98
 Binomial, 33
 expansion of, 541–44
 square of a , 105–6
 Braces, 1, 14
 Brackets, 14

C

Cantor, Georg, 1
 Circle
 center of, 415
 definition of, 414
 equation of a , 415–16
 general form of the equation of a , 416
 radius of a , 415
 standard form of the equation of a , 415
 Clearing fractions, 54

Closure property
 of addition, 22
 of multiplication, 22
 Coefficient, 32
 numerical, 32
 Combining like terms, 41
 Common difference, 523
 Common factors, 121–24
 Common logarithm, 496–97
 Common ratio, 530
 Commutative property
 of addition, 22
 of multiplication, 22
 Completely factored form, 121–23
 Completing the square, 266–67
 Complex conjugates, 250
 Complex numbers, 248
 addition of, 249
 definition of, 248
 division of, 251
 multiplication of, 250
 operations with, 248–51
 standard form of, 248
 subtraction of, 249
 Complex rational expressions, 176
 primary denominator of, 176
 primary numerator of, 176
 secondary denominators of, 176
 simplifying a, 176–79
 Components, of ordered pairs, 306
 Composite number, 121
 Composition of functions, 451
 Compound inequality, 78
 Conditional equation, 50
 Conic sections, 400
 Conjugate factors, 243
 complex, 250
 Consistent and independent system of equations, 350
 Constant function, 456
 Constant of variation, 468
 Contradiction, 55
 Coordinate(s), 7
 of a point, 307
 Cramer's Rule, 381–84
 Critical number, 293
 Cubes
 difference of two, 143–44
 sum of two, 144–45

D

Decay formulas, 502
 Decrease, 8
 Degree, 33
 Dependent system of equations, 350
 Dependent variable, 441
 Determinant, 375
 of a matrix, 375
 minor of, 376
 3×3 , 376
 2×2 , 375
 Difference of two cubes, 143–44
 Difference of two squares, 107, 141–42
 Direct variation, 468
 Discriminant, 274–75
 Disjoint sets, 4
 Distance formula, 315
 Distributive property, 22, 103
 Division, 16
 of complex numbers, 251
 definition of, 16
 involving zero, 17
 of a polynomial by a monomial, 183
 of a polynomial by a polynomial, 184
 of rational expressions, 162
 of rational numbers, 162
 Division property of rational expressions, 162
 Domain, 5
 of a function, 444–45
 of a rational expression, 155
 of a relation, 441
 Double-negative property, 24

E

Elementary row operations, 388
 Element of a set, 1
 Elimination, solution by, 350–53
 Ellipse
 definition of, 420
 equation of an, 421
 Empty set, 3
 Equality, 20
 Equality properties of real numbers, 21
 addition property, 23, 51
 multiplication property, 24, 52
 reflexive property, 21
 substitution property, 21, 34
 symmetric property, 21
 transitive property, 21

Equation, 50
 absolute value, 72–75
 of a circle, 415, 416
 conditional, 50
 of an ellipse, 421
 equivalent, 51
 exponential, 482, 505
 first-degree condition, 51
 graph of an, 308, 317
 of a hyperbola, 423
 of a line, 328
 linear, 51
 literal, 59
 logarithmic, 487
 nonlinear, 429
 of a parabola, 403, 413
 of quadratic form, 289
 root of an, 50
 solution of an, 50
 solving an, 53
 x-intercept of, 309
 y-intercept of, 309
 Equivalent equations, 51
 Evaluation, 34
 Expanded form, 15
 Exponential decay, 481, 502–3
 Exponential equation, 482, 505
 property of, 482
 Exponential form, 15, 97
 Exponential function, 479–81
 definition of, 479
 graph of, 480–81
 Exponential growth, 481, 502–3
 Exponential notation, 15, 97
 Exponents, 15
 definition, 97
 fraction to a power, 115–16
 group of factors to a power, 100
 negative, 112–13
 power of a power, 99
 product property, 98–99
 quotient property of, 111–12
 rational, 218–21, 223–25
 zero, 114
 Expression, algebraic, 32
 Extended distributive property, 103
 Extracting roots, 261
 Extraneous solutions, 199, 255

F

Factorial notation, 542
 Factoring, 121
 difference of two cubes, 143–44
 difference of two squares, 141–42
 four-term polynomials, 124–25
 a general strategy, 147–49
 greatest common factor, 121–22
 by grouping, 124–25
 by inspection, 136–40
 perfect-square trinomials, 130
 sum of two cubes, 144–45
 trinomials, 126–40

Factors, 14
 common, 121–24
 completely factored form, 121, 123
 conjugate, 242–43
 greatest common, 121–22
 prime factored form, 121
 Factor theorem, 192
 Finite, 4
 First component of an ordered pair, 306
 First-degree conditional equation, 51
 Foil, 104
 Formula, 59
 Function, 443
 composition of, 451
 constant, 456
 definition of, 443
 domain of, 443–45
 exponential, 479–81
 inverse, 460–63
 linear, 455
 logarithmic, 485
 notation, 449
 one-to-one, 461–62
 polynomial, 457
 quadratic, 456
 range of, 443
 square root, 458
 Fundamental principle of rational expressions, 156

G

General term
 of an arithmetic sequence, 523–24
 of a geometric sequence, 530
 of a sequence, 514
 Geometric formulas, Inside front cover
 Geometric sequence, 529
 common ratio of, 530
 sum of the terms of, 532
 Geometry problems, 66
 Graph, 7
 of a circle, 416–18
 of an ellipse, 422, 423
 of an equation, 308–11
 of a hyperbola, 425
 of linear inequalities in two variables, 337–40
 of a parabola, 404–7, 411–13
 Greater than, 8
 or equal to, 9
 Greatest common factor, 121–22
 Grouping symbols, 14, 42
 removing, 42
 Growth formula, 502

H

Horizontal line, slope of a, 320
 Horizontal line test, 462
 Hyperbola, 422
 asymptotes of, 423–24
 definition of, 422
 equation of, 423
 graph of, 425

I

Identical equation, 50
 Identity, 50
 property of addition, 22
 property of multiplication, 22
 Imaginary numbers, 246–48
 Inconsistent system of equations, 350
 Increase, 8
 Independent variable, 441
 Indeterminate, 17
 Index of summation, 519
 Inequalities
 absolute value, 86–90, 340–41
 addition property of, 79
 compound, 78
 is greater than, 8, 83
 is greater than or equal to, 9, 83
 is less than, 8, 83
 is less than or equal to, 9, 83
 linear, 77
 multiplication property of, 79–80
 order of, 80
 rational, 296
 sense of, 80
 solution set, 77–79
 strict, 8
 weak, 8
 Inequality properties of real numbers, 21
 transitive property, 21
 trichotomy property, 21
 Infinite, 4
 Infinite series, 536
 geometric, 536–38
 Infinity, 79
 Integer, 5
 Interest, simple, 65, 69
 Interest problem, 65, 69
 Intersection of sets, 3
 Interval notation, 78–79
 Inverse of a function, 460–63
 Inverse variation, 470
 Irrational numbers, 6, 217

J

Joint variation, 471

L

Least common denominator, 54
 Least common multiple, 168
 Left member, 50
 Less than, 8
 or equal to, 9
 Like bases, 98
 Like radicals, 237
 Like terms, 41
 Line, slope of a, 316–20
 Linear equation, 51
 systems of, 348
 in two variables, 305
 Linear function, 455
 Linear inequality, 77, 337
 graphs of, 337–40
 in two variables, 337

Line segment, 313
 midpoint of a, 316
 Listing method for sets, 1
 Literal equation, 59
 solving a, 60
 Logarithm, 485
 common, 496–97
 definition of, 485
 graph of, 485–86
 natural, 500
 power property of, 492
 product property of, 490
 quotient property of, 491
 Logarithmic
 equations, 487
 function, 485
 function, graph of, 485–86
 properties of, 487, 490–93
 Lower limit of summation, 519
 Lowest terms, reducing to, 156

M

Mathematical statement, 50
 Matrix, 375
 augmented, 388
 columns of, 375
 elements of, 375
 rows of, 375
 square, 375
 Member of an equation, 50
 Member of a set, 1
 Midpoint of a line segment, 316
 Minor of a determinant, 376
 Mixture problems, 71
 Monomial, 33
 Multinomial, 33
 multiplication of, 103–4, 108
 Multiplication, 15
 of fractions, 160
 of multinomials, 103–4, 108
 of rational expressions, 160
 of real numbers, 15
 Multiplication property of equality, 24, 52
 Multiplication property of inequality, 79–80
 Multiplication property of rational expressions, 160
 Multiplicative inverse property, 22
 Multiplicity, 193

N

Natural logarithms, 500
 Natural numbers, 4
 Negative exponents, 112–13
 Negative numbers, 5
 Negative reciprocal, 322
 n factorial, 542
 Nonlinear equations, systems of, 429–30
 n th power property, 255
 n th root, 215–17
 Null set, 3
 Number, 8
 Number line, 7
 Number problems, 64–65
 Numerical coefficient, 32

O

One-to-one
 function, 462
 Opposite of, 9
 Order, 8
 Ordered pairs of numbers, 306
 components of, 306
 Ordered triple of real numbers, 367
 Order of operations, 27–29
 Order relationship, 8, 80
 Ordinate of a point, 307
 Origin, 7, 306

P

Parabola, 401, 411
 definition of, 402
 equation of a, 402, 411
 vertex of a, 402
 Parallel lines, 321
 Parentheses, 14
 Partial sum of a series, 518
 Pascal's triangle, 541–42
 Perfect squares, 141
 trinomials, 130
 Perimeter, 66
 Perpendicular lines, 322
 Pi, 6, 32
 Plane, 400
 Point-slope form of a line, 328
 Polynomial, 33
 degree, 33
 division of, 183–85
 function, 457
 multiplication of, 103–8
 notation, 35
 sums and differences, 40–43
 Positive numbers, 4
 Primary
 denominator, 176
 numerator, 176
 Prime, relatively, 218
 Prime factor form, 121
 Prime numbers, 121
 Prime polynomial, 129
 Principal n th root, 216
 simplifying a, 227
 Problem solving, 29
 with linear equations, 64–66, 83
 with quadratic equations, 278–80
 with rational equations, 203–6
 with systems of linear equations, 358–60
 Product, 14
 Product property for radicals, 226
 Proof, 23
 Properties of a logarithm, 487, 490–93
 Properties of real numbers, 22
 Pythagorean Theorem, 208, 315

Q

Quadrants, 306
 Quadratic equation, 258
 applications of, 278–80
 in one variable, 258

solution by completing the square, 268–69
 solution by extracting roots, 261
 solution by factoring, 259
 solution by quadratic formula, 272–74
 standard form of, 258
 Quadratic formula, 272
 Quadratic function, 456
 Quadratic inequalities, 293–97
 critical numbers of, 293
 test number of, 294
 Quadratic-type equations, 289–91
 Quotient property of exponents, 112

R

Radical equations, 255
 solution set of, 255–57
 Radicals
 conjugate factors, 242
 differences of, 237
 index of a, 216
 like, 237
 multiplication of, 242
 product property, 226
 quotient property, 232
 simplest form, 235
 standard form of, 235
 sums of, 237
 Radicand, 216
 Range
 of a function, 444
 of a relation, 441
 Rational equations, 198
 Rational exponents, 218–21, 223–25
 Rational expression
 definition, 154
 domain of a, 155
 Rational inequality, 296–97
 Rationalizing the denominator, 232–34, 243–44
 Rational number, 6
 Real number, properties of, 22
 additive inverse property of, 22
 associative property of addition, 22
 associative property of multiplication, 22
 closure property of addition, 22
 closure property of multiplication, 22
 commutative property of addition, 22
 commutative property of multiplication, 22
 distributive property, 22
 identity property of addition, 22
 identity property of multiplication, 22
 multiplicative inverse property, 22
 Real number line, 7
 Real numbers, 6
 addition of, 12
 division of, 16
 multiplication of, 14–15
 subtraction of, 13
 Reciprocal, 22, 52, 162
 Rectangular coordinate system, 306
 Reducing to lowest terms, 156, 157
 Reflexive property of equality, 21
 Relation, 440
 domain of, 441
 range of, 441
 Relatively prime, 218
 Remainder theorem, 191

Replacement set, 5
 Right member, 50
 Root
 of an equation, 50
 n th, 215–17
 principal n th, 216
 Roster method for sets, 1
 r th term of a binomial expansion, 466

S

Scientific notation, 116–18
 Secondary denominator, 176
 Second component of an ordered pair, 306
 Sense of an inequality, 80
 Sequence, 513
 arithmetic, 523–24
 finite, 513
 infinite, 513
 general term of a, 514–15, 523–24, 530
 geometric, 522–30
 infinite, 513
 Series, 518
 arithmetic, 525
 geometric, 531
 infinite geometric, 536–38
 Set, 1
 disjoin, 4
 element of, 1
 empty, 3
 finite, 4
 infinite, 4
 intersection, 3
 member of, 1
 null, 3
 replacement, 5
 solution, 50
 union, 3
 Set-builder notation, 5
 Set of real numbers, 6
 Set symbolism, 1–4
 Sigma notation, 519
 index of, 519
 lower limit of, 519
 upper limit of, 519
 Sign, 12
 Sign array, of a determinant, 378
 Slope-intercept form, 329
 Slope of a line, 317–20
 definition of, 317
 horizontal line, 320
 vertical line, 320
 Solution, 50
 by completing the square, 268–69
 by elimination, 350–53
 by extracting the roots, 261–62
 by factoring, 259
 by quadratic formula, 272–73
 of an equation, 50
 of quadratic equations, 274
 of quadratic form equations, 290–91
 of quadratic inequalities, 293–94
 of radical equations, 255–57

 of rational equations, 198–99
 of rational inequalities, 293–94
 set, 50
 by substitution, 353, 354
 of systems by determinants, 380–84
 Special products, 105–7
 Square of a binomial, 106
 Square root function, 458
 Square root property, 261
 Squares, difference of two, 107, 141–42
 Standard form of a trinomial, 133
 Standard form of the equation of a line, 328
 Statement, mathematical, 50
 Strict inequality, 8, 303
 Subscripts, 35
 Subset, 2
 Substitution, property of, 21, 34
 Substitution, solution by, 166–68, 171, 353–54
 Subtraction, 13
 Subtraction, definition of, 13
 Subtraction of
 fractions, 166
 rational expressions, 166–67, 171
 real numbers, 13
 Summation notation, 519
 Sum of two cubes, 144–45
 Symbols
 absolute value, 8
 intersect, 3
 is an element of, 2
 is approximately equal to, 8, 217
 is a subset of, 2
 is greater than, 8
 is greater than or equal to, 9
 is less than, 8
 is less than or equal to, 9
 minus sign, 13
 multiplication dot, 14
 negative infinity, 79
 “not”—slash mark, 2
 null set or empty set, 3
 π , 6, 32
 plus sign, 13
 positive infinity, 79
 principal n th root, 216
 set of integers, 5
 set of irrational numbers, 6
 set of natural numbers, 4
 set of rational numbers, 6
 set of real numbers, 6
 set of whole numbers, 4
 union, 3
 Symmetric property of equality, 21
 Symmetry, 9
 axis of, 402
 Synthetic division, 188–91
 Systems of linear equations, 348
 applications, 358–60
 consistent and independent, 358
 dependent, 350
 graphs of, 350
 inconsistent, 350
 solution by augmented matrix, 388–92
 solution by determinants, 380–84
 solution by elimination, 350–53
 solution by substitution, 353–54
 three equations in three variables, 367
 Systems of nonlinear equations, 429

T

Term, 32
 Term, like, 41
 Test number, 293
 Theorem, 23
 Transitive property of equality, 21
 Transitive property of inequality, 21
 Trichotomy property, 21
 Trinomial, 33
 factoring a, 126–40
 standard form of, 133
 Triple, ordered, 367

U

Undefined, 17
 Union of sets, 3
 Unit distance, 7
 Upper limit of summation, 519

V

Variable, 5
 Variation, 468
 constant of, 468
 direct, 468–69
 inverse, 470–71
 joint, 471–72
 Vertex, of a parabola, 402
 Vertical line, slope of, 320
 Vertical line test, 445

W

Weak inequality, 9
 Whole numbers, 4

X

x -axis, 306
 x -intercept, 309, 403

Y

y -axis, 306
 y -intercept, 309, 404

Z

Zero
 division by, 17
 as an exponent, 114
 Zero factor property, 24
 Zero product property, 155